

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND

China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. LXIV.]

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BIRTHS.

On August 17th, at Taichow, the wife of Dr. S. N. BABINGTON, of twin daughters.
On August 25th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E. MORTIMER THOMAS, a son.

MARRIAGE.

On September 2nd, at the Synagogue "Ohel Leah," ALBERT RAYMOND to RICHIE eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs D. H. SILAS, of Hongkong. [1675]

DEATHS.

On August 28th, on board the *Kosai Maru*, EMILY CHARLOTTE, the beloved wife of ALEXANDER S. WILSON, aged 58 years. [Interred at Shanghai.]

On August 29th, at Shanghai, EMILY CUTFORTH, aged 29 years.

Hongkong Weekly Press

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The English Mail of August 10th arrived, per the ss. *Devanha*, on Wednesday, the 5th instant.

FAR EASTERN NEWS.

The strike of Canton-chair coolies is reported to be settled.

H.E. the Governor has appointed Mr. E. A. Irving to act as Registrar-General during the absence on vacation leave of the Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown.

L'Avenir du Tonkin reports the death of Lieutenant Gauthier, who was killed by a tiger while engaged in a survey at Phan-Tiet in Cochinchina.

The new British Minister to Peking, Sir John Jordan, was heartily welcomed at Shanghai on Sept. 1st by a semi-official and thoroughly representative turn-out.

The German steamer *Sexta* which collided with the British steamer *Strathmore* under circumstances recorded elsewhere on this page was arrested when about to proceed to Canton.

The competition for the championship of the Civil Service Bowling Club has been brought to a close. It has been won by Mr. J. Wheal, with 16 wins out of 19 games played. Mr. R. Duncan takes second prize and Mr. Parkinson third.

Among the marriage notices at the Registrar General's office is one proclaiming the approaching union of Captain George F. Muller, R.M.L.I., H.M.S. *Tamar*, and Miss Katherine Margaret Berkeley, a daughter of the Attorney-General.

When the s.s. *Kumano Maru* arrived in port on Sept. 3, the Captain reported that a murder and suicide had occurred aboard that vessel. A few hours before she arrived at Manila a fireman stabbed a confere to death, and then jumped overboard and was drowned.

H.E. Yang Chêng, Chinese Minister in Berlin, has lately strongly advised the Waiwupu that a Minister, or at least, a Consul-General, should be appointed to represent China in Switzerland, on the ground that Geneva is the headquarters of the Red Cross Society. China having officially joined the Red Cross Convention should therefore have a representative at the headquarters also.

The recent heavy rains have produced a wonderful change in the prospects of the rice farmers in the New Territory. Prior to that the ground had become so parched and the crop so sickly looking that the farmers had contemplated praying the Government for a reduction of the crown rent, but the welcome showers have given rise to bright hopes of good crops on all the paddy fields.

The Manila papers report a larger number of cholera fatalities than usual. A shocking scandal is narrated in connection with the public morgue. A Filipino woman had died, and when her husband, her mother, and her grown-up daughter were permitted to take a farewell look, before burial, they were shocked to see a perfectly naked corpse lying in the coffin. It seems to be admitted that the morgue officials were in fault.

Our new Convention with China, just published, has the effect of giving final regularity to our relations with Tibet and completing the diplomatic and other measures of the late Government for the safety and quiet of India upon that particular side. The Chinese Government confirms our own agreements with Tibet on the subjects of British trade and foreign interference, and engages on its own part "not to permit" political intrusion upon the territory of its vassal. This is more important in the view of principle than of practice, and the really effective clause of the document is that which binds ourselves, as well as the Chinese, to take "such steps as may be necessary" to make the Tibet Convention a reality. That means that our right of active intervention is formally recognised, and that our dealings with Tibet cannot for the future be attacked upon any valid ground of international law or authority.

Baron von Bottendorff-Kolpin and Judge Dr. Lucas, members of the Reichstag, accompanied by Dr. Kruger, the German Consul, his wife and Lady Piggoth, paid a visit to the Supreme Court on September 3rd to gather information as to the workings of the machinery of a British Court in the Far East. They were received by Mr. A. Seth, the Registrar, and introduced to their Honours the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge. Then, in the Court they saw the numerous officials in their allotted places, but, unfortunately, the only case set for the day in original jurisdiction was adjourned, consequently they were disappointed in their desire, and left to visit places of interest in the city.

A meeting of the Squatters' Board was held at the Supreme Court on September 3rd to consider a claim by Ma Kin and Shek Ah-nam to certain parcels of land in the New Territory. Mr. A. G. Wise presided, the other members present being Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Director of Public Works, and Mr. J. R. Wood, Assistant Land Officer for the New Territories. Mr. H. Hursthouse (of Messrs. Denny and Bowley) appeared for the second claimant, who was previously defendant in an action before the Puisne Judge in connection with the land in question, when the case was dismissed. As Ma Kin could show no valid title to the land her claim was disallowed, and Mr. Shek Ah-nam's will be considered at a subsequent meeting of the Board.

H. E. Ch'ung T'eh-ch'uan, Tartar General of Heilungchiang (Chinese Amur), has recently sent to the Waiwupu an indignant protest against the highhanded interference of the Russian military representative at Tsitsihar, the capital of the province, and asks the Waiwupu to request the Russian Minister in Peking to put a stop to the unwarranted actions of his subordinate (?). The complaint is to the effect that when he (the Tartar General) was raising new troops to suppress the mounted bandits, who are getting more troublesome each day within his jurisdiction of Heilungchiang, the Russian military representative opposed the raising of troops above a certain number. The Tartar General considers such action of the Russian officer as unwarranted and highhanded, and asks that the latter be ordered to stop interfering or that he be replaced by some one else.

A collision occurred in the harbour at Wanchai early on September 3rd when the German steamer *Sexta*, which was coming into port, ran into the British steamer *Strathmore*, when the latter vessel was lying at anchor. Both vessels were laden with coal, and the *Strathmore*, which arrived last week, had started to unload. The *Sexta* which is said to have had considerable way on, attempted to cross the bows of the *Strathmore*, but apparently she refused to answer her helm, wherefore Captain Kraft and his crew were powerless to avert the catastrophe. Assisted by a two-knot current, she ran into the stem of the anchored vessel, stoving it in. Three or four plates on the starboard stem of the *Sexta* were also broken, and it is possible that she may have received other damage from the anchor chains of the *Strathmore*. Until she is relieved of her cargo, however, this fact cannot be ascertained, neither can the damage to the *Strathmore* be estimated until she is lightened. It will be necessary to dock the *Strathmore*.

JAPAN'S PROBLEM IN FORMOSA.

(Daily Press, 3rd September.)

Another of those "morally indefensible" propositions that are becoming so noticeable in recent times might be found in the discussion of Japan's relations with the Formosan aborigines, which we reprinted three days ago. The writer of that letter referred to the failure of Japan's very gentle and humane efforts to tame the savages of Formosa, as witnessed to by several recent massacres. He argued that such failure was inevitable in the circumstances; and with a fortitude at which we can but marvel, he advised that the only proper policy now is a policy of extermination. The Japanese Government was recommended to select from its long-term convicts a number of men to be released from prison and sent to the camphor districts of Formosa. These men—murderers for choice—would open up the country, and "deal efficiently with every savage coming within their sphere of action". There is even the suggestion that a suitable premium should be paid for every savage head forwarded to those in authority. This would be to turn the tables on the head-hunters in a very striking way. After a determined number of years of such service "in the interest of true civilisation", these hired murderers would receive a free pardon, "and become again useful members of society, after the performance of meritorious work". There can be no doubt that Japan has shown a splendid example as a coloniser, in this beautiful island of Formosa, and that the pleasing picture is spoiled only by the continual peril from the aboriginal hillmen. The "savage question" is a real problem, calling for a practical solution. At the same time, there can be no question that from the point of view of the armchair moralist Japan is entirely in the wrong. The head-hunter was there first. He is incapable, the previously quoted writer said, of conforming to civilised conditions. Why should he be expected to change? His life hitherto has been a happy one, free, untrammelled, full of the fierce joys that attend the first-class fighting man. The Formosan aborigine's life must not be supposed to have been entirely without culture, either. He had a very pretty taste in some branches of art. The Formosan native canoe, seen afloat, looks almost alive, so graceful are its lines; while its ornamentation is a surprise to those familiar with barbaric ideals in such matters. The police at Taihoku are in possession of numerous articles that prove the Formosan to have also a clever mechanical turn of mind. What can the Japanese offer him? Peace, in savage eyes, must seem boredom; social law and order on the Japanese pattern has enough red-tape about it to weary a person trained to civilisation's ways; in the case of the savage it would be torture. Really there is a good deal to be said from the savage point of view. But what is to be done? Here is a rich and only partly developed colony whose progress is seriously hampered by the conservative notions of its natives. They will not consent to regard murder as improper. They can't, we are told, be mended; we do not like the cold-blooded proposal to end them. This is another of the cases we would like the sentimentalists to take note of; and to settle, if they can.

The agenda of the meeting of the Sanitary Board to be held on Tuesday is again a lengthy one. The reply of the Government relative to the submitting of C.S.O's has been received.

A GENUINE CHINESE GRIEVANCE.

(Daily Press, 4th September.)

There can be little doubt that, should the attempt which has been so persistently kept up by the Home Government to prevent the employment of Chinese labourers in the Transvaal mines be successful, much disappointment will be felt in China both in official quarters and among the labouring classes immediately concerned. The extraordinary part of the whole of this long protracted matter is that the persons who are certainly those most affected, have made no movement from beginning to end of the controversy. Neither the Chinese Consul in the Transvaal nor the Chinese labourers had any complaint to make, and the latter, when means to return were offered to them, showed no disposition to avail themselves of the facilities. There is no doubt therefore, that the opportunity of employment is looked upon by the Chinese as no small advantage, and that the interference of the Imperial Government in the matter will not be considered as an act for which they are called upon to be particularly grateful.

The views of the Chinese Government in respect to the emigration of their subjects have undergone a great change of late years. Formerly it was against Chinese law for any subject of the son of Heaven to transport himself to foreign climes. But the curious thing is that, notwithstanding this, there has always been a tendency to emigrate on the part of the Chinese. They did so in their junks long before foreign vessels came to these parts, and there can be very little doubt that they will continue to do so in face of all the difficulties that may from time to time be put in their way in given directions. If one nation will not have them or does not want them, another will receive them, and get the benefit of their steady and reliable work. At the present time, it is noteworthy that while our Government is exerting itself to the utmost to prevent the Chinese being introduced into the Transvaal, Germany is arranging to receive an instalment of the "Yellow Peril" so much denounced by her, into her Colony in East Africa. Should this movement succeed, as there is good reason to believe it will, there will be good reason to smile at the absurdity of Great Britain in opposing so useful an element in one of her most valuable possessions. That the attempts of the Home Government, (should the present administration continue long in office) to put an end to the employment of Chinese in the Transvaal will not cease with the establishment of responsible government there, may be taken for certain; and these attempts are only too likely to prove successful. Although self-governing Colonies have the decision of such matters in their own hands the Home Government is able to influence such decision to a great extent in matters in which they are interested, by instructions to the Governors of the Colonies. It is true the Governors have no power to direct what decision shall be arrived at, but their influence goes a great way towards deciding the manner in which a given question is brought before the Legislature, and is often enough to turn the scale where opinion is pretty evenly divided. This is likely to be especially the case in a Colony to which representative institutions have been only newly granted, as will be the state of matters in the Transvaal. There is thus good ground to fear the possibility of the Transvaal Legislature declaring against the employment of Chinese, and thus lifting

the Liberal Government but of the quagmire in which their election cries have landed them. It is to be hoped that wiser counsels will prevail, but the contrary contingency has to be borne in mind.

Should this be the result there can be no question that the Chinese Government will regard it as an act of exclusion of an uncalled-for character as regards their nationals. The subject cannot of course be taken up as an international grievance seeing that the Chinese still restrict the rights of Europeans in their own country; but it will be certain to be remembered at any time when further concessions are asked for. For this reason, if for no other, it was certainly not the policy of the Home Government to raise this question. If it had sprung up of itself, they might have had to accept the position and make the best of it, as they have had to do with respect to the exclusion of Asiatics in Australia and other Colonies; but this is a very different thing from actually courting a difficulty which is certain sooner or later to assume proportions that will make it a serious matter to deal with. Of course it is not wise to look too far ahead, and circumstances may arise, and it is to be hoped will spring up, which will render the question of Chinese immigration in our Colonies less thorny than it appears at present. The best hope no doubt lies in the development of China herself. As modern improvements in the way of railways, local manufactures and the like are developed, there will be increased employment for the Chinese labourer in his own country, and this may have the effect of making him less disposed than at present to seek his fortunes abroad. In the meantime, however, it is certainly the policy of the Home Government to encourage the Colonies to adopt as liberal a policy as is compatible with their own interests in respect to the admission of Asiatics, whether as labourers or in any other capacity; and it is a subject of regret that precisely the opposite policy has been acted upon and seems likely to be persisted in by the present Administration.

PEKING VERSUS PROVINCES.

(Daily Press, 5th September.)

It is an interesting question how far the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Central Government in China has realised the expectations which were formed with regard to it. Time was when this step was looked upon as the great panacea for all the evils which foreigners had to face in this country. It was hoped that when once foreign nations obtained access to the highest source of authority in the Empire, there would be an end to local disturbances as the Provincial Authorities would be effectively held in control by the High Officials at Peking. In theory, this was a view whose justice could hardly be disputed. The results, however, have in practice, proved very different from what was anticipated. It is true that, by having their Representatives at the Capital foreign nations were able, with more facility than before, to press any grievances upon the Chinese Government, and, as a consequence it became possible, where injustice against Europeans had been perpetrated, to obtain an immediate hearing, and thus avert the necessity of resorting to coercive measures on the spot, which had been the more simple plan before resorted to. Though this mode of action was undoubtedly simple, it had the disadvantage of being likely at any time to precipitate hostilities of a serious character with the Chinese

Empire, and it is not surprising that Diplomats welcomed the opportunity of direct dealing at headquarters as a means of reducing this serious danger. Unfortunately, however, the step has proved disappointing from the want of power on the part of the Peking officials over the Provincial authorities. The Central Government could make orders and fulminate decrees, but it was still the Provincial authorities who had to carry them out—and the latter were only too ready in means of evasion, whenever it was inconvenient to them to attend to the commands from headquarters. The relations with the Capital have thus worked rather in favour of China than of foreign nations. They have rendered the position of the Provincial authorities, in case of any outbreak against foreigners, less dangerous than it was formerly. On any such occurrence in old days, the local authority had to reckon with the commander of a man-of-war or gunboat and had to see that the perpetrators of outrages were adequately punished at the risk of reprisals being taken on the spot, and (what he dreaded more) of his being reprimanded or degraded for not keeping order in his district. Since the establishment of relations with the Capital, any difficulty of this kind, that may arise, at once becomes a matter for diplomatic action at Peking. The danger of hostilities between China and the nation concerned is thus averted, as neither party is at all disposed to proceed to go to such serious lengths. This the Chinese officials well know, and the result is that the matter they set about deciding is reduced to the simple question how they can satisfy the foreign nation aggrieved with least inconvenience to the Provincial or local authorities concerned, with whom unfortunately the Peking officials are in reality rather in sympathy than the contrary. Thus the source of constant trouble, namely the want of care on the part of local officials to protect foreigners, is rather increased than diminished by the change, which it was hoped would bring about such salutary results. That our having diplomatic relations with China at Peking has been of value as a means of averting hostilities and of securing slow concessions in one or two directions, is not to be denied. It is no small thing that international trouble has been averted by means of diplomatic action on many occasions. Still it is undeniable that in the particular direction in which it was supposed the establishment of diplomatic relations would be beneficial, the result has been signally disappointing. The liability to outbreaks has certainly not been diminished. We have them over and over again, worked up in the old familiar way half by the mob and half by the local authorities with the well known impossibility of establishing which of the two parties is more at fault, and when a catastrophe occurs, there is the usual reference to Peking, with the now established result that the whole affair is "settled in full" by the payment of money indemnity; and that the local officials or culprits in one way or another get off scott free. This is certainly very little to have arrived at after forty-five years direct relations with the capital; and yet it is difficult to see in what direction any rapid improvement can be looked for in this particular direction. By degrees no doubt there will be less likelihood of foreigners being attacked in China, through the removal of some at least of the prejudices against them, on the Chinese people generally becoming better acquainted with them. This, however, must be a slow process, though probably it

is the best that can be looked for, until (whenever that happy time may arrive) such an improvement may be effected in China that the Central authority will become an effective force throughout the Empire, and the power of the Provincial Officials to evade its decrees be diminished or brought to an end.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

(Daily Press, 6th September.)

Most of us being too busy pursuing the equivalent of bread and butter to devote the time and study necessary if we would be epistemologically up-to-date, we should be thankful that Professor RAY LANKESTER, as President of the British Association, has made his annual address take the form of a historical survey of scientific progress in the last quarter of a century. That progress, which we likened a year ago to the cautious building of a pier out into an unmeasured sea, has certainly been more than usually pronounced in the last two decades. We are no nearer to a solution of the everlasting riddle of the universe, but we have advanced to a stage where nearly all previous solutions have to be discarded. The Professor was careful to point out that, startling as many recent discoveries had been, nothing that was really scientific in the past had been put to shame. Science was not bankrupt: had not come to the end of her work: had, indeed, only as yet given mankind a foretaste of what she has in store for it. He reminds us of the discovery of argon (the lazy gas) and the subsequent finding of three equally inert, neon, krypton, and xenon. The spectrum process which revealed these had shown Sir WILLIAM LOCKYER the helium in the sun, and now—only two years ago—it was ascertained that helium was a product of radium. The discovery of radioactivity by M. HENRI BECQUEREL practically eclipses everything in the period save DARWIN'S immortal hypothesis, and the whole scientific world has been thinking hard since Professor PIERRE CURIE and his wife, by a long series of fusions, solutions, and crystallizations hunted down the element responsible for this newly noted property of matter. If the sun consists of only a fraction of one per cent. of radium (and the solar presence of helium has been known for twenty-five years) it will account for and make good the heat that is annually lost. The sun is not cooling, then, and "it has now, within these last five years, become evident that the earth's material is not self-cooling, but on the contrary self-heating". A very small quantity of radium diffused through the earth suffices to maintain its temperature against all loss by radiation. Where geology made the physicists grudgingly allow a hundred million years as a reasonable lifetime for our bit of cosmos (it used to be only ten millions, and with bibliolaters only a few thousands) they will now concede a million millions, or, as Professor LANKESTER put it, "as many more as we want". Some of us may in future feel less guilty when accused of "wasting time". For there is no end to it: time threatens to be prolonged so long that "eternity" cannot begin: radium loses fifty per cent of itself by dissipation in about fifteen hundred years, but RUTHERFORD of Canada has discovered that it is constantly being formed afresh. The scientists give us the great wheel of Buddhism, but hold out no hope (or should we say fear?) of nirvana. Passing over the discovery of a "missing link" in morphography; and other additions to fossil evidence; and merely noting that

the only fundamental distinction between animals and vegetables has been brushed away by the discovery that protoplasm has continuity even through plant-cell walls by canals and threads analagous to our veins and nerves; we must still pause to draw attention to the fact that there are two kinds of psychological research, and that Professor LANKESTER does not respect those "enthusiasts who have been eagerly collecting ghost stories and records of human illusion and fancy". We could have wished that when rehabilitating METSCHNIKOFF'S interesting doctrine of phagocytosis, Professor LANKESTER had given us his opinion of PAUL HUYLENBUTH'S researches with albumen, leading to a regrouping of mammalian species. He appears to have ignored this important discovery altogether, with less excuse than he had for skating over many subjects. With his plea for more consistent government support of scientific research we are in sympathy, though not with his method of bringing it about. There may be too much "trifling with classical literature and absorption in athletics", but we are not sure that the necessary educational reform lies in the direction of teaching all our young people science. Let us close by quoting PROFESSOR LANKESTER'S rather neat explanation of the government neglect. "The reason is", he thinks, "to be found in the defective education, both at school and University, of our governing class, as well as in a racial dislike among all classes to the establishment and support by public funds of posts which the average man may not expect to gain by popular clamour or class privilege—posts which must be held by men of special training and mental gifts".

THE WAR STORES ENQUIRY.

(Daily Press, 7th September.)

The Times of August 10th contains a full and therefore very long summary of the report of the Royal Commission on War Stores in South Africa, the effect of which was briefly telegraphed to us a month ago. When we take into account the (to us) evident fact that all concerned have tried to put the best possible complexion on all the evidence, there remains little room for satisfaction that Lord Justice FARWELL and his colleagues have decided that the British officer is more fool than knave. At best it is a verdict, on the graver issue, of "not proven"; the Commission found no satisfactory evidence of actual corruption on the part of the officers carrying His MAJESTY'S Commission—with the damning exception of three or four reprehensible cases "only affecting officers in very subordinate positions and involving trifling sums". We cannot see that the comparative insignificance of these commissioned officers, or the pettiness of their speculations, diminishes the shame that will be felt by their honest brothers in arms; but at least if we have to endure such a blot on the service, we may derive melancholy satisfaction from the reflection that dishonesty is not a class affair: there were non-coms. of unimpeachable probity, as well as honest gentlemen. During periods of dislocation or abnormal pressure such as must occur in war time, it is obvious that opportunities to "squeeze" the nation must be more common, and the temptation all the greater. This, however, would not matter so much if there were really business men at the head of affairs, and greater devotion to duty all round. The so-called "financial authorities" at the never-to-be-too-much ridiculed War Office

displayed, we read, a truly remarkable indifference to the financial situation in South Africa after the peace; the Directorate of Supplies was characterised by "inexcusable carelessness and extraordinary ineptitude"; and the Pay Department was deplorably unintelligent—a sentiment that the man in the street expresses much more tersely. Laxity which perhaps only the class feeling saved from being called by another name—amounting in one case to a breach of "the spirit and letter of the King's Regulations"—cost the nation an unnecessary million pounds. The commissioned officers of the Supply Department, it seems to us, will hardly breathe freely because the "widespread corruption on a minor scale" was attributed to the N.C.O.'s; before that state of things could exist, there must have been gross neglect on a major scale amongst their own number. Lord KITCHENER, whose example to the British officers generally almost inclines us to hero-worship, selected Major ARMSTRONG as Financial Adviser to prevent waste and extravagance. Major ARMSTRONG found difficulties put in his path, and asked to have his position regularized. The Commission reports that if his request had received attention, there would probably have been no occasion for any enquiry. But the War Office—that inept aggregation of influential incapables—obstructed in all sorts of ways the men it should have crowned with bays; and insisted in foisting in one officer, lacking both experience and capacity, on the ground of "Seniority". It seems a pity that Mr. HALDANE, instead of abolishing Guards, did not think of abolishing the War Office and its menagerie of pets whose "sheer stupidity", the *Times* thinks, was perhaps worse for the nation than intelligent dishonesty would have been.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held on the 6th instant in the Council Chamber at 2.30 p.m.

PRESENT:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR MATTHEW NATHAN, K.C.M.G.

Hon. COLONEL DARLING, R.E. (General Officer Commanding the Troops).

Hon. Mr. T. SERCOMBE SMITH (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Sir H. S. BERKELEY, K.C. (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Captain L. A. W. BARNES-LAWRENCE, R.N. (Harbour Master).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. F. J. BADELEY, (Captain-Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Dr. HO KAI, M.B., C.M., C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. WEI YUK.

Hon. Mr. E. OSBORNE.

Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWITT.

Hon. Mr. W. J. GRESSON.

Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Clerk of Councils)

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

NEW MEMBERS.

Colonel Darling took the oath as a new member of the Council and assumed his seat. Mr. F. J. Badeley also took the oath and assumed his seat.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ADDRESS.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Gentlemen: The work to be done during this Autumn session is to vote sums of money in accordance with financial minutes Nos. 44 to 64, which I shall explain to the Council when the Colonial Secretary moves that they be referred to the Finance Committee, and also to pass the six bills which appear in the Orders of the Day and four others which will presently be added to those Orders. Of the six bills which it is proposed to read for the first

time to-day the first, an ordinance to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, has been introduced at the desire of the Chief Justice. His Honour originally suggested that in place of an ordinance amending certain parts of the Code one should be passed to empower the judges to make amendments from time to time. Remembering having read of the satisfaction with which the present Ordinance was received in 1901 as giving some finality to this Code, the recommendation of the Chief Justice did not seem to me one to be followed, and I ascertained that this was also the opinion of the legal profession in the Colony: they considered it would be better that any amendments necessary should be made by direct legislation. Of the necessity for amendments contained in the bill now before you I am scarcely able to judge as they are of so technical a nature, but the bill will be referred in due course to the Law Committee who will no doubt pay attention to any representations with regard to it that they might receive from the barristers and solicitors of the Colony. The second bill, an Ordinance to amend the Lunacy Ordinance of 1906, is merely to effect a verbal alteration, directed by the Secretary of State, on the bill recently passed. The words "High Court of Judicature" were employed instead of "Supreme Court of Judicature," which ought to have been used. The bill for amending the Merchant Shipping Ordinance of 1899 consists of two effective clauses, of which the first is to prevent junks or launches lying alongside or off ships without the permission of the master in the same way as they are now prevented from lying alongside or off wharves without the permission of the owner. The second provision of the bill is intended to revise the junk regulations so as to lessen the attendance of junk masters at the Harbour Office and generally to simplify the procedure in connection with the various permits that junk masters are required to possess. At the same time it is proposed to do away with the system of securities that at present prevails, as it is believed to give rise to irregularities prejudicially affecting the Chinese junk masters. When the bill comes up to be read a second time the Harbour Master no doubt will give a full explanation of its provisions. The bill for the amendment of the New Territories Land Ordinance is for the purpose of making a claim for rent "a proceeding relating to land" so as to give the Land Officer exclusive jurisdiction in cases of such claims under \$500. The Land Officer has all the records at his disposal and has a personal acquaintance with the district and with the ways and customs of its inhabitants. It was the intention of the original Ordinance that he should have this jurisdiction, but it was held in a recent case that claims for rent were not proceedings relating to land and so did not come under the provisions of the New Territories Land Ordinance of 1905. It is now desired to bring them under the provisions of that Ordinance. The object of the bill for the transfer of certain sums forming part of the Praya Reclamation Fund to the General Revenue is to avoid paying 20 per cent to the Imperial Government on the sums returned to the Colonial Government on the final adjustment of the Praya Reclamation Fund. The bill has been approved by the Secretary of State; the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and the Army Council have also expressed their concurrence. The last of the six bills on the Orders of the Day is to amend the Regulation of Chinese Ordinance 1888, and is due to the recommendation contained in the last annual report of the Registrar General, which was laid on the table of this Council, that the registration of householders should be extended to Old Kowloon. The Registrar General has stated that he has talked this over with various representatives of the Chinese community and that they were in favour of the extension. The police consider that the Ordinance is most useful in identifying householders and the Crown Solicitor advised that it is also useful to the mercantile community. It occurred to me that as we were going to amend the Ordinance it would be better to take general powers for extending the provisions to any part of the Colony to which it might be considered to extend them from time to time instead of only restricting the extension to Old Kowloon. In

addition to these six bills I shall ask the Council to pass during the present session the Supply Bill for 1907. Last year the corresponding bill was introduced on the 7th September. This year I had hoped to introduce it on the 6th. As members are aware the tenders for the Opium Farm were, however, only opened on the 31st August and as the revenue to be derived from the Opium Farm affected considerably the estimates for the coming year it was necessary to carefully reconsider these estimates and to delay for a week the introduction of the Supply Bill. Another bill which will be introduced later is the Prepared Opium Bill in substitution of the one passed in 1904. The old Ordinance will be repealed and re-enacted so as to include morphine under its provisions and also with a provision to enable Government to have some check on the importation of that drug. Later on, it is proposed to introduce a new Trades Marks Ordinance, to transfer the registration of trade marks from the Colonial Secretary's office to that of the Registrar of the Supreme Court, to which office it more strictly pertains and at the same time to introduce certain modifications into the Ordinance which have been introduced into the Home Act based on the decisions of judges in the Courts at home. Lastly, it is proposed to introduce a Widows and Orphans Pension Fund Ordinance. Members will remember that I promised such Ordinance this time last year. It was then intended to transfer the fund from the directors who now administer it as a separate fund to the Government and to merge it in the general accounts of the Colony. This proposal did not find favour with those particularly interested in the fund. The Bill which will be introduced this session does not transfer the fund. It simply introduces some provisions which will be favourable to those who contribute to it.

PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the following papers:—Report of the Director of Public Works for the year 1905, and Report of the Assessment for the years 1906-1907.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 44 to 64, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Financial Minute No. 44 for \$170 is necessary owing to provision having been made in the estimates in error for only removing the hulk *Hygeia* to Stonecutters Island and not for also moving it back into its usual position. Financial Minute No. 45 for \$100 is required owing to incidental expenses in connection with the Lunatic Asylum having been underestimated; a larger sum has been provided in the estimates of 1907 than was provided in 1906. Financial Minute No. 46 for \$900 is in aid of the vote for education and is necessary owing to it not having been anticipated that Mr. Bird, the senior assistant English master at Queen's College would go in for his final language examination during this year. Financial Minute No. 47 for \$8,000 is required owing to more compensation having been awarded than was anticipated for scavenging lanes in the rear of houses to be erected or re-erected on land held under recent grants; these lanes had to be resumed by Government under section 180 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance. Financial Minute No. 48 for \$50 is to provide for payment to Sergeant Gerrard, one of the Police Sergeants in the New Territories, for examining into the defalcations of an absconding shroff there. The examination was subsequently verified by the local auditor. It was expeditiously and accurately carried out, and was outside Sergeant Gerrard's regular duties. Financial Minute No. 49 for \$2,000, is to provide for evening extension classes at Queen's College. The Council will remember that last year a desire was expressed by one of its members that a larger proportion of the revenue of the Colony should be expended on education. This desire coincides with my own, but as I pointed out on that occasion the difficulty is to find how a larger expenditure can be profitably incurred.

Last year an attempt was made to establish a collegiate course at Queen's College at which higher instruction than in the ordinary college course would be given. The instruction was to take place in the day-time, and would have been in continuation of the college course. This scheme failed, for parents do not care to keep their boys longer at school than is absolutely necessary to fit them for ordinary clerical work. The scheme now proposed gets over this difficulty by having the classes in the evening. It has been published in detail in the *Gazette* and has no doubt been studied by hon. members. It has also been supported in the local Press, and if it proves a success I shall be prepared to make arrangements for extending it. I may mention that the Secretary of State, in reply to my despatch asking for his sanction to my submitting this vote to the Council, stated that he cordially approved the scheme and should be glad to hear that the classes proved a success. I shall be very disappointed if they do not prove a success. Financial Minute No. 50 for \$25,000 is to complete the resumption of property for the Canton-Kowloon railway. The vote is asked for in extension of the original vote on which this work was carried out by the Director of Public Works. Eventually this expenditure will be transferred to the railway loan. Financial Minute No. 51 for \$300 is necessary owing to more than the average number of indictments for murder having been filed for the current year. Financial Minute No. 52 of \$2,000 is mainly due to the production of the Civil List which is a new publication. Financial Minute No. 53 for \$50 is for providing telephones for the new Harbour Office. Financial Minute No. 54 for \$250 is for the conveyance of documents in the New Territories in connection with the preparation of the new rent roll there. Financial Minute No. 55 for \$280 is for certain minor works not included in the original estimates for Green Island lighthouse and light keeper's quarters, but which are now considered necessary. An extra room and store have been provided. Financial Minute No. 56 is for an addition of \$5,024 for scavenging at Tsingchatsoi. The necessity for this arises from the estimate having been for \$2,576 whereas the lowest tender was \$8,600. The rise in the tender is no doubt due to the more stringent conditions imposed by the Sanitary Board. Financial Minute No. 57 for \$1,073 is for new furniture for the new Harbour Office. Financial Minute No. 58 for \$125 is for coal for the Post Office steam launches, and is due to the rise in price of coal in the early part of the year. Financial Minute No. 59 for \$150 is for incidental expenses connected with the establishment of a small new school at Pingshan in the New Territories. Eventually I hope to have a larger school which will do both for the children of Pingshan and Un Long and so obviate the necessity of two schools in the eastern part of the New Territories. But that will involve considerable expenditure, so I thought it advisable for the present to take advantage of the offer of the people to set aside their ancestral temple for the new school they asked for, Financial Minute No. 60 for \$2,067 is for filling up a pool on the right-hand side of Robinson Road as you go northwards just before you meet the South Gascoyne Road. The occupiers of a house called "Parkside" adjoining this pool complained to the Sanitary Board of the nuisance caused by it and asked that it might be removed, and the Sanitary Board requested the Government to do this. The pool is on three properties, one belonging to Government, another lot belonging to a private owner and the third to the owner of "Parkside". It seemed advisable that the whole work should be done at one time so we applied to the adjoining owners to do the work with us, or to allow us to do it for them. The owner of one lot said he had already made arrangements, while the owner of "Parkside" declined to do anything in the matter. Financial Minute No. 41 is for \$2,009 for repairs to the Gap Rock cable. This is unsatisfactory, as in spite of these continued repairs to Gap Rock cable we find it very difficult to keep up communication with the lighthouse. The matter is receiving the attention of the Government. Considerable repairs were carried out for

us by the Cable Company a short time ago, but the cable broke almost as soon as the work was completed. Financial Minute No. 62 for \$3,500 is for coal for launches belonging to the Police Department, and is required owing to the same cause as the addition already asked for in connection with the Post Office launches. Financial Minute No. 63 for \$549 is for an allowance to the Captain Superintendent of Police who has recently passed in Hakka. Financial Minute No. 64 for \$150 is for a hand cart for the distribution of papers from the Colonial Secretary's Office.

The motion was carried.

NEW BILLS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the code of Civil Procedure.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Lunacy Ordinance, 1906.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance further to amend the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899, and for other purposes.

The HARBOUR-MASTER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the New Territories Land Ordinance, 1905.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a bill entitled an Ordinance to transfer to the General Revenue certain sums forming part of the Prava Reclamation Fund.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Regulation of Chinese Ordinance, 1888.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

His EXCELLENCY—The Council stands adjourned till Thursday, 13th September, at 2.30 p.m.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. The following votes were passed:—

MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one hundred and seventy dollars (\$170) in aid of the vote, Medical Departments, B.—Hospitals and Asylums, Infectious Hospitals—Other Charges, Hospital Hulk *Hygeia*.—Shifting, towing and mooring *Hygeia*.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one hundred dollars (\$100) in aid of the vote, Medical Departments, B.—Hospitals and Asylums, Lunatic Asylums—Other Charges, Incidental Expenses.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of nine hundred dollars (\$900) in aid of the vote, Education, B.—Queen's College—Other Charges, Allowance to Mr. R. E. O. Bird, Senior Assistant English Master, who has passed the examination in Cantonese, Colloquial and Written.

COMPENSATION CLAIMS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000) in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903:—31.—Compensation.

GRATUITY.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of fifty dollars (\$50) in aid of the vote, Treasury, A.—Treasurer's Office, New Territory—Other Charges, Gratuity to Police Sergeant Gerrard for examining accounts.

EVENING CLASSES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) in aid of the vote, Education, A.—Department of Inspector of Schools—Other Charges, Evening Continuation Classes.

RAILWAY SURVEY.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, Communications:—15. Railway to Canton,—Survey and Preliminary Work.

COUNSELS' FEES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of three hundred dollars (\$300) in aid of the vote, Judicial and Legal Departments, A.—Supreme Court,—Other Charges, Fees to Counsel for Prisoners in Capital cases.

BLUE BOOK EXPENSES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services, Printing and Binding the Blue Book, &c., &c.

MAINTENANCE OF TELEGRAPHS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) in aid of the vote, Public Works Recurrent, Communications, 8.—Maintenance of Telegraphs.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) in aid of the vote, Judicial and Legal Departments, D.—Land Registry Office—Other Charges for New Territories, Incidental Expenses.

LIGHT IMPROVEMENT.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of two hundred and eighty dollars (\$280) in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, Green Island Light Improvement.

SCAVENGING CHARGES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of five thousand and twenty-four dollars (\$5,024) in aid of the vote, Sanitary Department—Other Charges, Scavenging City, Villages and Hill District.

NEW HARBOUR OFFICE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand and seventy-three dollars (\$1,073) in aid of the vote, Harbour Master's Department—Other Charges, Fittings for New Office.

POSTAL CHARGES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$125) in aid of the vote, Post Office, A.—Hongkong Post Office—Other Charges, Coals, Stores, &c., for Steam Launch.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of fifty dollars (\$50) in aid of the vote, Education, Ping Shan (New Territories) Anglo-Chinese School—Other Charges for the following items:—

Furniture,	\$25
Incidental Expenses,	25

Total, \$50

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$2,067 50) in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary,—Filling in Pool on Crown Land, Kowloon.

GAP ROCK CABLE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand and nine dollars and seventy-four cents (\$2,009 74) in aid of the vote, Public Works, Extraordinary, Repairs to Gap Rock Cable.

POLICE CHARGES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of three thousand five hundred dollars (\$3,500) in aid of the vote, Police and Prison Departments, A.—Police—Other Charges, for the following items:—

Coal, Oil, &c., for Launches,	\$2,000
Repairs of Launches & Boats,	1,500

Total, \$3,500

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of five hundred and forty dollars (\$540) in aid of the vote, Police and Prison Departments, A.—Police—Other Charges, for the following items:—

Language Allowance to Captain Superintendent,	\$450
Teacher Allowance to Captain Superintendent,	90

Total, \$540

COLONIAL OFFICE CHARGES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) in aid of the vote, Colonial Secretary's Department and Legislature Other Charges, Incidental Expenses.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on September 4th at the Board Room. The Hon. Dr. F. Clark (president) presided, and there were also present—Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Vice President), Dr. Pearce, M.O.H., Mr. E. A. Irving, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Lieut.-Col. Joslin, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. H. Humphreys, Mr. F. J. Badeley, Mr. Fung Wa-chun, Mr. Lau Chu-pak, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (secretary).

LAST MEETING'S MINUTES.

The PRESIDENT—Is it your pleasure, gentlemen, that we take the minutes of the last meeting as read.

Mr. HOOPER—I would like a few words added with regard to the resolution I moved about C.S.O.'s. I would like the following words inserted, as they were my reason for having moved the resolution:—"The President having declined to answer the question as to whether he was instructed." That was my reason for moving the resolution, and these minutes go to the Governor to-morrow, so I would like him to know my reason for the stand I took.

The PRESIDENT—Your reason is given in the newspapers.

Mr. HOOPER—But I have no official cognizance that His Excellency reads the newspapers.

The PRESIDENT—If that goes in, my previous statement will have to go in.

Mr. HOOPER—I have no objection.

With this amendment the minutes were confirmed.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATIONS.

The reply from the Government relative to the submitting of C. S. O.'s to the Board was as follows:—

"With reference to your letter No. 151 of the 23rd instant forwarding a copy of the following resolution adopted *nem. con.* by the Sanitary Board, 'That His Excellency the Governor be asked if he has given any directions to the administrative head of the Sanitary Department or to the President of the Sanitary Board to withhold from the Board any C.S.O.'s dealing with matters which have been considered by the Board,' I am directed to state that His Excellency has issued instructions that all communications of the Government with the Sanitary Board are to be by letter and that the papers of this office (Colonial Secretary's Office) in which matters are discussed between officers of the Government, are only to be sent to such officers."

Mr. A. SHELTON HOOPER minuted—As this subject is intimately connected with the question of administration about which the Commission will report to H.E. the Governor direct. I see no useful purpose in dealing further with this matter at the Board.

Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWETT—The form to be adopted by the Government in communicating with the Sanitary Board is of course a matter to be decided by His Excellency. The resolution passed by the Board was somewhat hastily drawn up and on further consideration might well have been better and more clearly worded. I understand that what was proposed really amounted to this—that all communications from the Government to the President in his capacity as President, and not as P. C. M. O., must be communicated to the Board; that the President of the Board must not carry on correspondence with the Government—or any one else—in his capacity as President without the full knowledge of the Board. The P.C.M.O. holds a very different position towards the Government than the President of the Board, and in the former capacity the Board has nothing to do with the work of the President.

DISINTERMENT OF DEAD BODIES.

The report by the Committee relative to the interment of dead bodies was as follows:—
"We recommend that disinterment should be

carried out at the close of seven years after burial—the disinterments to be confined to the free section of the cemeteries, the graves in the other sections to remain undisturbed. The work of disinterment should be undertaken by the Tung Wa Hospital, the cost to be defrayed by the Government, and six months' notice should be given by the posting of notices near the cemetery and by advertisements in the press before the work is commenced."

The report was signed by the Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, Messrs. Fung Wa-chun and Lau Chu-pak.

The PRESIDENT—As the hon. Mr. Brewin, the chairman of the committee, is not present, I beg to move the adoption of the report. It deals with the points referred to by the Board. The other matters will have to be taken up later.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—The two points in the report ought to be considered. One is, I understand, that these disinterments only refer to one section. How will it apply to more expensive sections? Are people whose friends are buried there denied the power of disinterment?

The PRESIDENT—No, that is not the point. The point merely is what is the period of the tenure, and it has been laid down as seven years.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Disinterment after seven years is rather a hardship. Maybe the people are poor and cannot afford to take the remains away.

The PRESIDENT—The cost does not fall on the friends, but on the government.

Mr. HEWETT seconded the motion, which was carried.

DREDGING AT DUST BOAT STATIONS.

Correspondence was submitted relative to the petition of Leung In, scavenging contractor, in respect of dredging.

This matter was previously before the Board, when a satisfactory arrangement was supposed to have been arrived at, but apparently an account for \$1,676.44 for dredging done at the dust boat stations along the city front, which the scavenging contractor has been asked to pay, has revived it.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL minuted—I recollect that this man was given permission through this office to use his own boats. What he says now, and quite fairly, is that having been given this permission the Government has no right to charge him for using their own boats, when by their authority he had boats of his own at their disposal.

The DIRECTOR of PUBLIC WORKS—In what way do you mean that permission was given through your office?

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL The correspondence was conducted through the R.G.O., and the D.P.W. asked me to tell the man this might be done.

The DIRECTOR of PUBLIC WORKS—The proposal made, when the contractor was told he would have to provide his own boats, was that he should hire the dredger from the Government. I informed you that I was prepared to recommend such an arrangement to Government. No further steps were taken in this matter, the terms not being accepted. He had previously been informed that he would not be permitted to provide his own junks for removing the material when the dredger was worked by the Government in the ordinary way. I can do nothing for him.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—If the hon. the Registrar-General, on behalf of the Government, informed this contractor he could use his own boats, I think this should be binding even though it may not have been agreed to by the Director of Public Works.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK—There appears to be some misunderstanding. I don't think it is reasonable to make the contractor pay twice if he has been misled.

The matter is to be considered.

No. 17 OLD BAILEY.

Further correspondence was submitted with reference to an application by the owner of No. 17 Old Bailey for exemption from complying with section 175 of Ordinance 1 of 1903 with regard to open space.

Mr. HOOPER minuted—I am still of the same opinion, and think the application ought to be granted.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK—To refuse this application is to inflict hardship on the owner. Many

corner houses of a worse type than this have been exempted from providing back yards. The Board's previous decision is not consistent. Mr. FUNG WA-CHUN—The Board ought to be consistent.

Mr. FUNG WA-CHUN's motion for the granting of exemption, which was seconded by Mr. HOOPER, was defeated.

THE SCAVENGING CONTRACT.

The report of the committee appointed to consider the scavenging contract was laid before members.

The PRESIDENT—This report has been called for in connection with the disposal of refuse in the city. The points raised were that the contract should be divided into two, one for the collection and one for the disposal of rubbish and that instead of calling upon the contractor to place the stuff on land and burn it, he should be required to carry it out to sea and throw it overboard. With regard to the objection raised by the Vice-President it has occurred to me that perhaps the better way would be for the Government to own the boats and supply the launch to carry the rubbish away. One of the reasons why the price of the contract is so high is that it only lasts for two or three years, and the man who accepts it has to purchase all the boats he requires, and at the end of the contract these are left on his hands. Perhaps it would be better to discuss the question as to whether two contracts should be made, and whether the Government should provide the boats or a separate contractor. The question could be considered as to whether rubbish should be dumped overboard, because there is a provision of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance which says that rubbish shall not be dumped in the waters of the Colony, and to get out of the waters of the Colony I have a chart which will show that the boats will have to go a very considerable distance. I know stuff is dumped overboard now, but not with our permission.

Mr. HOOPER—The present contract expires at the end of the year?

Mr. PRESIDENT—Yes.

Mr. HOOPER—Therefore anything we may do will not affect the present contract?

The PRESIDENT—No. But we want to get the conditions filled up as soon as possible.

Mr. HOOPER—It has occurred to me that it might be advisable to call for alternative tenders, firstly for the divided contract and secondly for the whole contract, and there could be a condition as to where the rubbish should be deposited. Also after what you said, Sir, I think there might be another alternative that a price be given on the assumption that the Government will provide boats.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—When you speak of the Government providing boats, are you contemplating that they are to provide proper barges to carry the stuff out to sea? That would be very expensive; would probably run into a lakh or two of dollars.

The PRESIDENT—My idea was to get something of the same sort as the contractor has at present junks of a certain size.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—And then the stuff shovelled overboard.

The PRESIDENT—Yes, but if a question of copper barges is coming up, personally I should rather see a refuse destructor. The expense would probably be about as great.

Members agreed to Mr. HOOPER's suggestions, and as complaints have been forthcoming about the Kowloon contract it is to be dealt with the same way.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The Government Analyst wrote as follows:—
Government Laboratory, August 25th, 1906.

Sir,—I have the honour to request that permission may be obtained to attach the enclosed minute for circulation on the monthly analysis of the public water supplies. Owing to statements made at the last meeting of the Sanitary Board, it is feared that confidence has been shaken as to the quality of the water and as to the methods hitherto employed for analysis. By mere coincidence the routine bacteriological examinations (arranged for a considerable time ago) have been commenced during this month by the Bacteriologist. These latter reports will, I presume, be published by the Water Authority and an idea may get abroad that the

recent discussion has shown up a faulty and therefore practically useless method of examination, which is now to be supplemented by additional bacteriological tests. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

FRANK BROWNE.

The minute was as under—At the last meeting of the Sanitary Board there seemed to be a little misapprehension on the part of some members as to the conclusions which might be drawn from a chemical examination of waters. Applying this method of testing (1) to the systematic examination of water such as the monthly examinations of the public supplies, in such numerous tests are performed so that it is easily possible to see whether a water deviates in any particular from month to month. Should a water become polluted so as to be dangerous, the contamination would be at once discovered. The chemical method in such systematic analyses, is in itself sufficient for ensuring the safety of the water supplies, but for many years a bacteriological test (the sugar test for the detection of sewage) has been applied to all waters so as to have an additional means of detecting impurity. Speaking as one practically familiar with modern chemical and bacteriological methods of testing water, I am satisfied that no one in this Colony need have the slightest anxiety as to the water supplies, after they have been certified to answer the usual tests. The subject of chemical v. bacteriological methods of analysis as applied to water is somewhat controversial so that I do not wish to extol one method at the expense of the other. It might be well, perhaps, to state that I do not wish in any way to underestimate the usefulness of a bacteriological examination, as an additional check on the purity of water, and on the efficiency of filtration. (2) With regard to occasional chemical examinations, such as of shallow wells, in most cases the chemical analysis affords clear and conclusive evidence, but sometimes a well is submitted, which although not at the time of analysis showing any dangerous pollution, has displayed certain characters that at once pointed to possible future contamination. Such a well is usually examined and reported upon again after six months, and several such wells have been subjected to such extra scrutiny. Difficulty with such wells is not experienced only in the chemical examinations. The Chinese are not very particular as to the cleanliness of the vessels used for drawing water. Moreover, impurities are continually dropping in from the surface so that I doubt if hardly a well would in this Colony pass the customary bacteriological tests unless such accidental impurity be allowed for. Even in England the same difficulty is experienced with shallow wells. Attention is drawn to the almost complete immunity during many years of this Colony from water-borne disease, a fact, which in itself speaks volumes for the efficacy of the methods employed in the laboratory. It was unfortunate that two opposing reports on a well were recently submitted to the Board. The samples were taken at different times; the draw vessel in the one case may not have been scrupulously clean, or a searching inquiry might have shown some quite accidental circumstance which might cause two workers to arrive at different conclusions. It would have been quite easy for the bacteriologist and myself after further experiment to have arrived at an agreement as to the potability or otherwise of the water in question.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK minuted that there was nothing to fear, notwithstanding the fact the experts differed.

The papers were laid on the table.

The centenary of missionary effort in China is approaching. The arrival of Dr. Morrison (not of Peking fame) took place in 1807 and it is proposed to erect a memorial at Canton, the scene of his earliest labours. Halls and classes of inter-denominational character are the general form the memorial will take, and they were approved at a meeting held at Kuling a week ago. There is a sort of understanding besides that the Y. M. C. A. shall have some prominent part in the management of the memorial.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, September 3rd.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

AN UNFORTUNATE KIT FAT.

Hung Yung sued Li Yui-man and Li Tam-shi, his wife, to recover the sum of \$8250 being principal and interest under two promissory notes dated March 21st and April 5th, or in the alternative the claim was for money lent and interest thereon.

Mr. F. C. Barlow (of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow) appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Daniels (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) for defendant.

Mr. Barlow—The defendants are husband and wife, and the wife admits the claim.

His Lordship—Where is the wife?

Mr. Barlow—She's a witness.

His Lordship—What right have you to keep her out of Court? She's a defendant.

Mr. Barlow—I have no right. I have just put her out as a precaution.

His Lordship—Bring her into Court. She can't be kept out as a witness.

Defendant was brought into Court.

Mr. Barlow—The claim is on two promissory notes which are marked by the second defendant. It is for maintenance, and the best way is for me to call Li Tam-shi.

His Lordship—You are plaintiff and wish to call defendant.

Mr. Barlow—I wish to call the second defendant to prove the notes.

Li Tam-shi, declared, said she was the first wife of the first defendant, but had not lived with him for 19 years as he had a concubine in the house.

His Lordship—How are you going to get on with this? You've got to prove the wedding and everything else.

Mr. Daniels—We admit she is the legal wife of the defendant, my Lord.

Witness, continuing, said her husband turned her out of the house, threw her things into the street and assaulted her. Since then he had only paid her \$2 or \$3 now and then. During the 19 years they had lived apart, the amount she received from her husband annually varied from \$20 to \$30. She had supported her four children, paid for their education, and defrayed half the cost of her son's wedding. She raised this money by borrowing from friends.

His Lordship—I want some particulars on the question of necessities.

Mr. Barlow—I am going to prove that the money she received was not sufficient to support her.

His Lordship—You cannot get anything after three years from me, and you cannot get anything out of the son's wedding.

Mr. Barlow—I am going to prove that she borrowed the money to pay off other creditors, and the notes on which I am proceeding were made during the last three months.

Mr. Daniels raised the point, from Fisher's Common Law Digest, that the husband was not liable for money lent to his wife.

His Lordship—The money expended on her son's marriage was really not a necessity. (To witness)—Who is paying for your necessities now?

Witness—I borrow money from friends, and earn a little by making matting.

Continuing, witness said she borrowed the money to pay for medical attendance, to redeem clothing and to pay off old debts. Her husband did not tell her she could borrow it.

The first defendant was called and said the witness was his "kit fat," but he would not pay the amount claimed because his wife had told him nothing about the loan.

Mr. Daniels said he was prepared to prove that the husband made his wife a liberal allowance.

Plaintiff was then called and said he did not want judgment against the woman.

His Lordship—You knew there was a husband, why didn't you go and ask him before making the loan?

Witness—I met him and told him about it and he promised to pay on the following month.

His Lordship—Knowing she was a married woman, and knowing her husband, why did you take a promissory note from her?

Witness—Because she was willing to give it and wanted the money.

Li Ling-po, the son of the defendants, was the next witness. He said he lived with his mother. His father had promised to pay the promissory notes, but subsequently refused.

His Lordship—This is the man who got the money.

Witness—No.

His Lordship—Oh Yes. There will be judgment and costs against the second defendant.

Tuesday September 4th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE)

WONG SIU-CHAI AND OTHERS v. TSOI KWAI-NG.

This was a summons by the defendant to have the action mentioned dismissed because it was vexatious in that the cause of action—which was to recover certain monies due on promissory notes, which the defendant had subsequently dishonoured,—arose in Canton, and that questions of Chinese law would arise, wherefore it would be more convenient to try the action in Canton.

Plaintiffs submitted that defendant was a British subject, and that it was right to have the action tried in Hongkong.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton (of Messrs. Brutton and Hett) appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. H. G. Calthrop, instructed by Mr. A. Holborow (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) for the defendant.

Mr. Calthrop applied for an adjournment, stating that he had been instructed only on the previous day, and had not had time to look over the papers, which were rather voluminous.

Mr. Slade opposed an adjournment as by defendant's own affidavits he admitted owing plaintiffs about \$17,000.

His Lordship suggested an adjournment until two o'clock, as he felt sure Mr. Calthrop was familiar with the authorities quoted in the case, and would then be sufficiently acquainted with the facts to proceed.

Mr. Calthrop again referred to the numerous affidavits it would be necessary for him to examine, and pressed for a longer postponement. His Lordship adjourned the hearing until 2.30 p.m.

At 2.45 o'clock, as the defendant's counsel and solicitor failed to appear, his Lordship dismissed the summons.

Wednesday, September 5th.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

A SILK TRANSACTION.

Ng Sze-kong and Ng Ym-hui, partners in the Kwan Wo silk firm of Canton, sued the Tai Wo firm of this Colony to recover the sum of \$1,000 due for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Mr. John Hastings's office) appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner (of Mr. O. D. Thomson's office) for defendants.

Mr. Dixon said the Kwan Wo firm were wholesale silk merchants in Canton, while the defendant firm were silk merchants in Hongkong. The plaintiffs claimed \$1,000 balance due for goods sold and delivered. The amount of the debt was \$1,028.98, but the \$28.98 had been abandoned to bring the claim within summary jurisdiction. The defendants sent their managing partner to Canton to order these goods because goods had been previously ordered in exactly the same way and sent to Hongkong. Prices were arranged in Canton at the time the goods were ordered, which the witness who took the order would tell his Lordship, and he would also say that he wrote down the goods ordered, together with the prices charged therefor in his rough order book. The goods were subsequently sent to defendant firm together with a letter and a bill containing the list of goods and the prices. No exception was then taken, but later the

defendants raised the question that the prices charged were not the proper ones. Plaintiffs then wrote defendants inviting them to send a representative to Canton for the purpose of examining their books. A man was sent and must have satisfied the defendants with his examination, for nothing further was said for a long time. Plaintiffs continued to furnish defendants with accounts rendered, and in the 6th moon of last year Ng Sze-kong came to Hongkong to compare books with the defendant firm to see whether the accounts agreed. He would say that the book he saw exactly agreed with the one which would be exhibited before the Court. The defence was that plaintiffs had not given the defendants credit for certain monies paid by them. The speaker and his client had had an inspection of the documents in Mr. Thomson's office, and his client was of opinion that some of them were not genuine, the chops thereon not being the chops of his firm.

Evidence was called in support of the plaintiffs' claim, after which

Mr. Gardener said the defence was that the defendants paid the amount in full before Chinese New Year. This would be borne out by entries in their books.

His Lordship then heard the evidence for the defence, after which, in summing up, he stated that apart from anything else, on the books alone of the two parties he would non-suit the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs' books were kept about as badly as his Lordship had ever seen any books kept in his life, while the defendants' were fair. Apart from that point it was admitted that the goods were purchased in Canton at a certain figure which had been arranged. It was also admitted by the plaintiffs that defendants wrote and complained of the prices, but that letter was lost. Then the plaintiffs practically told the defendants to fix their own prices; at least that was what they said they did. Their reason was obvious; the plaintiff firm was on its last legs, and they were only too anxious to get any money in. Then the evidence for the defence was that the plaintiffs came down and amended the prices, and his Lordship believed that altogether. Again, there was the receipt question; the plaintiffs' manager gave a receipt for Taels 532 and said he only received Taels 460. If a man was fool enough to keep his books as he did, and give receipts for money he had not received, then he deserved to suffer.

Mr. Dixon—What does your Lordship say about the genuineness of the chops?

His Lordship—I say you have been paid with the exception of \$7.88. I see the whole thing; the prices were amended by consent. The plaintiff is non-suited with costs.

Thursday, September 6th.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

RECEIVING ORDER RESCINDED.

Re the Kwan Yuen Hop Kee *ex parte* the debtors.

This was an application for the rescinding of a receiving order.

Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared in support of the application, and Mr. H. Hursthouse (of Messrs. Dennys and Bowley) appeared for the debtors.

Mr. Grist said this was a creditors' application, but seemed to be made really in conjunction with the debtors. They all met together and agreed to the matter being compromised. The application was that the receiving order made on July 26th be rescinded.

His Lordship granted the application.

CHUNG SHUN KOO'S EXAMINATION.

The public examination of Chung Shun Koo, which was previously adjourned to enable the debtor to prepare his statement of affairs, again came on for hearing.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, official receiver, produced the accounts filed by the debtor. He said they were a mass of figures out of which he could make nothing.

His Lordship—Put the debtor in the box and question him.

Mr. Wakeman—I have had him at my office for about a week, but can make nothing out of him.

His Lordship—What were the accounts he was to file?

Mr. Wakeman—Proper accounts under section 16. The papers before the Court are simply a lot of unintelligible figures written on both sides of the pages.

Mr. F. B. Deacon (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) who appeared for one of the principal creditors, said that before the examination was continued he would like to draw the Court's attention to the fact that his Lordship adjourned the examination originally in order that the debtor's statement of affairs might be filed. Mr. Deacon then pressed his Lordship to limit the time for filing accounts to seven days, and after that time it was only with great difficulty that the Official Receiver got the debtor to file the mass of figures before the Court. Mr. Deacon, with the assistance of his client, had tried to unravel them without avail, and he submitted that under the circumstances it was a farce to go on with the public examination. It was the debtor's duty to file a proper statement of accounts, and he ought to have done so in the first instance. He informed the Court that he would do so within a week, and the result of that undertaking was the mass of wholly unintelligible figures before the Court. Mr. Deacon asked his Lordship to deal with the debtor under sub-section 3 of section 16 for making a farce of the bankruptcy proceedings.

His Lordship—I cannot very well without hearing what he has got to say. He must be put in the box to explain and be questioned.

Mr. Wakeman—I don't honestly think that the man is not trying to do his best.

His Lordship—The impression left on my mind is that he has done his best, but I don't think he is quite "all there" himself, since I have had him in the witness box two or three times.

Mr. Wakeman—His behaviour is very extraordinary, indeed, my Lord. When he came to me the other day I told him the accounts were not complete, and he said he would finish them. Two days after that, as he did not appear I sent for him and asked him about the accounts. Then he told me I said I did not require anything further.

Debtor was then put in the box, and his Lordship endeavoured to solve the mystery of the accounts.

His Lordship—I see, Mr. Wakeman, he has put a sum of \$40,000 on one side, apparently to make a sort of balance. What is that amount?

Mr. Wakeman—He cannot explain what it is.

His Lordship (to debtor)—Take your rents received for 1903. You have got "\$41,000, 18 months at \$2,300 a month". What does that mean?

Debtor—That is what I have received for rent from my property.

Where is your account for that?—I lost it a long time ago, but made up the amount from the counterfoils.

Where are your counterfoils?—They have been eaten up by the ants.

Were they eaten up before you made the accounts?—No.

How do you know you received \$2,300 a month?—For each flat I received so much, then I totalled the amount. I ought to have received more.

His Lordship—Is that anything near the amount?

Mr. Wakeman—I don't know. He tells me it is only an estimate.

His Lordship—Have you got a list of his properties?

Mr. Wakeman—He has been dealing in property, buying and selling, and I don't know what he has got.

His Lordship (to debtor)—You have made expenses of business \$2,500. How do you calculate that?—It is more, my Lord. Repairs for the month of August \$1,400—

That is not expenses of business: that is expenses connected with property?—Yes, property.

What do you mean by expenses of business?—Repairs.

No, it means your office expenses.—I have called it business expense.

What is "Expenses of my family, \$15,000"?—I spend about \$900 a month on their upkeep. I have two children and four coolies. There is so much for house rent and so much for contributions to charity.

That comes to \$900 a month?—It comes to more, but I have not put it down.

What is the item "Expenses of travelling, \$11,000"?—Travelling in Shanghai. I then bought the Astor House property. At that time I was a rich man.

How do you make out \$11,000?—With the cost of my family it comes to that amount. There was \$600 for passage money for six people.

That is \$600; how do you make out \$11,000?—There is the cost of boarding, a carriage in Shanghai and presents to friends.

What is this "Paid into the National Bank \$14,000"?—There is more than \$40,000 paid into the bank.

Mr. Wakeman—Here is his deposit book, my Lord, but it is perfectly helpless.

His Lordship (referring to the book)—His credit side in 1904 was \$88,000.

Mr. Wakeman—Yes, my Lord, but I don't know where the \$40,000 comes in.

His Lordship—I have seen enough of the debtor to know he does not keep accounts, but trusts to his memory.

Debtor—I have got a very good memory.

Mr. Deacon—As soon as he is questioned about his accounts he gives statements that do not at all coincide with the figures your Lordship has before you.

His Lordship—They coincide to this extent: that he had apparently a very large business because his credit in 1904 was \$88,000. He had a very large sum of money passing through his hands, but he did not keep accounts.

Debtor—Mr. Deacon knows I do not keep accounts.

His Lordship—I cannot commit him for contempt, but I don't know what I can do with him. Is not there a clause in the Bankruptcy Ordinance about people who have not kept proper accounts?

Mr. Wakeman—Yes, my Lord.

Debtor—I have got no partners.

Mr. Deacon—Just as well for them.

His Lordship—What are his liabilities?

Mr. Wakeman—\$143,305, and his assets are \$65,650. All the properties are mortgaged, and the question is whether they can be realised on.

His Lordship—I think the best thing for the creditors would be to have somebody to administer the estate and put it into order.

Mr. Deacon—They can have a trustee appointed.

His Lordship—It is quite clear the man is not capable of managing his own affairs, and it would be to the interest of himself and all the creditors that somebody should be appointed to take charge. Then I should imagine in a couple of years the estate would be all right.

Mr. Wakeman—If your Lordship would make some terms and have the property invested in a trustee.

His Lordship—What powers have I got?

Mr. Wakeman—Under section 18, but the offer must come from the debtor himself.

His Lordship—I mean for the appointment of somebody to manage the estate.

Mr. Wakeman—That could be done only for a short time until the debtor was adjudicated bankrupt.

His Lordship—Is it possible for the debtor to make the offer that his estate should be put in the hands of a managing trustee?

Mr. Wakeman—Yes.

His Lordship—What is wanted first is that somebody should look into his affairs and report. I cannot help thinking that there may be a great deal in his property.

Mr. Wakeman—Undoubtedly he has a large property at Kowloon, but there is a large amount of interest to be paid and the mortgagees are putting the property up for sale to recover it.

His Lordship (to debtor)—Will you consent to somebody being appointed to look into your affairs to make a report to the creditors, and, if the report is favourable that somebody should manage your estate for two years?

Debtor—Not for so long. If my creditors give me time I can pay all of them in full.

His Lordship—But you cannot manage your own affairs.

His Lordship (to the Official Receiver)—He is quite willing that somebody should report on his affairs to the creditors. The matter can be then reported to the Court and if the debtor declines to appoint a trustee it can be

mentioned. In my mind the estate could be made solvent in two years.

Mr. Deacon suggested that his client, Mr. Ho Tung, should be appointed to enquire into debtor's affairs. He was an able man and would get through the work quickly.

Debtor objected to Mr. Ho Tung. He would agree to Mr. Chan Hon-king being appointed.

His Lordship—Why shouldn't Mr. Chan Hon-king and Mr. Ho Tung together look into his affairs?

Mr. Deacon—I am afraid there is rather an impasse. My client says the property could not be managed now as things are so far gone.

His Lordship—Well, things must take their course. It is no use closing the examination now, so I will adjourn it for a week.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

A SUB-CONTRACTOR'S CLAIM.

Lam Tak-yeo sued the Tung Shang Co., Chung Yu-yeo and others to recover the sum of \$579.30, balance due for work done.

Mr. F. C. Barlow (of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow) appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Mr. John Hastings' office) for the first and second defendants.

The other two defendants who appeared admitted the claims against them and judgment was entered for plaintiff.

Mr. Barlow said the defendant Tung Yu-yeo obtained a contract from the Government for the planting of certain trees. He let the contract to several sub-contractors, including the Tung Shang Company, to do portions of the work. The plaintiff, as a sub-contractor, claimed the amount for which he sued.

Mr. Dixon objected to plaintiff suing by himself, Chung Pak-yeo, his partner, who sublet the work had absconded. The plaintiff alone could not maintain the action. He had either to join his co-contractor with him, or make him a defendant.

His Lordship—Why don't you refer to the Code instead of the White Book?

Mr. Dixon—This is Lindley.

His Lordship—That won't do. We have got a law of our own.

Mr. Barlow—It appears to me that now this man is trading by himself; he is no longer a firm. His partner's interest in the firm must have ceased when he absconded.

His Lordship—Has there been a dissolution of partnership?

Mr. Barlow—The other man by absconding has certainly dissolved the partnership.

His Lordship—It seems to me quite possible that the plaintiff might have sued the firm name. It is clear now the other man must be added as plaintiff.

Mr. Barlow—This contract was not entered into by these two men as a firm.

His Lordship—But the plaintiff said this man was a partner in the contract.

Mr. Barlow—Supposing they were partners in the contract, the partnership has now ceased.

His Lordship—It has not. Where is the dissolution? You cannot sue on this contract you must sue on something else.

Mr. Barlow—On the absconding of the other partner there was a renewal of the contract.

His Lordship—That is the point. Did they renew?

Mr. Barlow—There has been a payment since.

His Lordship—That is not evidence of a renewal.

Mr. Barlow accepted judgment against the undefended defendants.

ANOTHER GAMBLING RAID FATALITY.

When the police made a gambling raid at 2 Po Yan Street on Sept. 5th, one of the gamblers rushed from the room, which was on the third floor, and jumped over the balcony into the street. He alighted on his head and was killed instantly.

The 21 gamblers, who were captured, were convicted on Sept. 6, the first and second being fined \$25 each and the remainder \$2 each.

HONGKONG CONTRABAND CASE

IMPRISONED SEAMEN RECOVER WAGES.

Mr. Justice Lawrence in the King's Bench Division has given judgment in "Caine and others v. the Palace Shipping Co." for the plaintiff seamen, writes our London representative.

They were nine men of the s.s. *Franklyn*, who were imprisoned at Hongkong for refusing to go to Japan because their cargo was coal (contraband). They claimed wages from the time they left Hongkong until they reached England. They also claimed damages for malicious prosecution.

Mr. Justice Lawrence in giving judgment mentioned that the men had agreed to serve for three years in latitudes that included Japan. They sailed from Glasgow, taking Welsh coal on board at Cardiff, and at Hongkong these men learned that they were to go to Sasebo. They considered this dangerous, and refused. His Lordship proceeded: "They were taken before the Harbour Master, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, who appears to have been if I may say so, the resident magistrate; and he committed them for seventy days solitary confinement, on the charge of impeding the navigation of the ship, under one of the sections of the Merchant Shipping Act. The men were marched, handcuffed, through the streets to the prison, where they did their seventy days. In the meantime, the vessel was taken to Sasebo by a crew of Chinamen. The men, on their release, were sent home as distressed seamen, and this action was brought to recover the wages due from the time they left Hongkong to the time they arrived in this country. The points taken by the defence were that the men were bound by their article to go to Sasebo, if required; that they had broken their contract; that they were legally convicted and sent to prison and that the claim for malicious prosecution could not be sustained because the proceedings did not terminate in the men's favour. That is a good objection and that part of the claim was abandoned at the trial. Defendants also pleaded that the men's services came to an end upon the conviction, and therefore they were not entitled to wages. The question that remains is whether having been convicted by a competent court of summary jurisdiction the men could go behind that and claim their wages. I shall hold that the men were within their rights in refusing to proceed to Sasebo, and that the conclusion arrived at by the Harbour Master was contrary to the law of this country; I therefore come to the conclusion that the men are entitled to their wages up to the time of their arrival in this country. Judgment will therefore be for the plaintiffs, for wages they are entitled to severally, up to the date of arrival in this country.

Mr. Hamilton, for the defendants, then asked for a stay of execution in order that the defendants, as this was a very important matter to the shipping world, might consider their position. His clients were prepared to pay the money, together with the taxed costs, into court.

Mr. Justice Lawrence, on those terms, granted a stay of execution for 14 days, and on the money and costs being paid into court a stay up to and including the appeal.

Mr. Ross Brown asked his Lordship to award the plaintiff damages, pointing out that under section 166 of the Merchant Shipping Act, his Lordship had power to award over and above the wages, damages, not exceeding £20 for each man.

Mr. Justice Lawrence declined to give any judgment as to damages.

The *Gazette* contains a comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure for the period ended 30th June, 1906. The actual revenue amounts to \$3,399,854.01, as against \$3,431,922.33 for the same period of the preceding year, a decrease of \$32,068.32 while the actual expenditure including public works extraordinary totals \$3,319,821.41, as against \$3,415,359.65 for the same period of the preceding year, a decrease of \$95,538.22.

FRUITS OF THE COMMISSION.

THE CHARGES AGAINST INSPECTOR H. J. W. GIDLEY.

The hearing of the charges of bribery preferred against Inspector Hubert J. W. Gidley of the Sanitary Board was continued at the Magistracy on September 3rd before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz (First Police Magistrate).

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted and Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) represented the defendant.

Mr. G. H. Gale, executive engineer, in the Public Works Department, said,—I made an examination of the ground surface of certain houses on August 30th. I am acquainted with sections 111 and 112 of the Public Works Ordinance relating to the concreting of ground surfaces. I inspected No. 3 Queens Road West, a Chinese druggist's shop. The ground surface of the shop was covered with cement tiles. I did not disturb that floor. There was a yard at the back used as a kitchen. Part of it was paved with granite setts and part concreted with red Canton tiles. I did not open that. I took up one tile and found hard cement concrete. After detailing other facts, witness said—I visited No. 8 Bonham Strand West, the front part of which was laid with buff Canton tiles, well laid. I did not take any up. Behind the small room the ground was paved with tiles. I lifted one and found broken stones and sand, there being no trace of any cement whatever.

Was that good lime concrete?—No.

Was there a wash house at the back?—Yes, with a large wooden tank.

What was the ground surface? Partly granite and partly red Canton tiles.

Did you lift a tile?—Yes.

What did you find?—The concrete underneath was very bad. I have a specimen here. (Produced.)

Would that be described as concrete?—The lime is visible but the concrete is not set.

Is this piece in the condition in which you found it?—It is not so damp as when I found it.

You took a piece of this and put it in water?—Yes.

What happened?—It dissolved.

I think there is communication between 5 Queen's Road West and 10 Bonham Strand?—Yes.

At No. 5 Queen's Road West what did you find?—The floor was covered with red Canton tiles, very soft and very porous.

Did you examine the concrete?—Yes.

What did you find?—The concrete was fairly firm but the matrix, the binding part of the concrete, was weak.

Would you call this particular specimen good lime?—Not in my opinion.

At 10 Bonham Strand what did you find?—The front part was lined with large buff tiles, very good.

Behind the front shop?—In that room I found brick tiles with concrete under.

Did you find indications of any old hole?—Yes, the owner pointed to a spot where the floor had been patched up.

Where did you make your hole for inspection?—Immediately next to it.

What was the concrete like?—Very soft with the matrix crumbling. I produce a sample.

Any trace of lime or cement about that?—Yes, lime is visible.

Has it any effect?—No setting effect. It dissolves when placed in water.

Is that concrete?—No.

Let us go to 135 Queen's Road West?—I would like to qualify that statement. If allowed to dry, it might have set.

You say it might have set if the tiles had not been put on to it?—Yes. It is not concrete.

At 136 Queen's Road West what did you find?—Floors lime concrete with cement rendering on top.

That is in the front part?—Yes.

You made a hole there and examined the concrete?—Yes.

What did you find?—The concrete soft with no trace of the action of lime.

At 138 Queen's Road West?—I found there lime concrete with unglazed tiles?—

You lifted the tiles?—Yes, and found the concrete fairly firm with the matrix crumbling.

It was a poor grade?—Yes, very poor.

At 140 Queen's Road West?—Lime concrete with cement rendering on top a quarter of an inch thick. The matrix seemed to be crumbling.

Was that better or worse than at 133?—About the same.

Witness gave evidence of a similar character with regard to other houses in Queen's Road West.

If you had been examining these houses for good lime concrete how many would you have passed?—There is no lime concrete there that I would have passed.

What about 3 Queen's Road West?—I would have passed that, but that was only a small piece, probably a square yard.

At 144 Queen's Road West?—Personally I would not have passed that as good concrete. It depends on the standard.

And none of the others you would have passed?—No.

Is it possible to judge of the quality of concrete, or the fact of concrete being there by thumping the ground?—To some extent, yes.

How do you judge?—The vibrations are more easily transmitted where the concrete is hard than where it is soft.

Cross-examined—One of lime to two of red earth would make a good mortar. The matrix is the mortar. It pulls the stone together. There is no stone lime obtainable in the colony. Shell or coral lime are always used here. I have had considerable experience of mortar and tested many briquettes during the past year. When I have to examine a house I look out for the bad concrete and pass over the good. If concrete was covered over before it set it would have a tendency to deteriorate. I could not say if the lime would be better a year ago than it is to-day.

Re-examined—If the materials had set, the lapse of ten months would not be sufficient to have any material effect on the concrete.

Mr. A. Carter, sanitary surveyor, at present acting as principal clerk to the Sanitary Board, said—I was appointed in November 1901. I know the defendant, who, I believe, was appointed after me. Defendant is one of our best students and has gained both certificates from the local branch of the Sanitary Institute. He has taken a course of study in sanitation and sanitary science. It includes the composition of concrete and other building materials. In the present year there has been a change in the distribution of work with regard to concreting. The arrangement for that work was placed in my hands. In November and December last year I had nothing to do with the concreting of ground surfaces. At that time it was in the hands of the plague inspector. The signature on the document produced was defendant's. The document was a return made by defendant calling upon the owner of premises in Winglok Street to abate certain nuisances. I examined the house at 177 Winglok Street on April 30th and examined the concrete. It was of bad quality, owing to the failure of the cement material. In consequence of my report a notice was served on the owner calling upon him to re-concrete the main room. The owner, I believe, wrote to the Board asking for exemption (Letter produced.) It was passed to Sanitary Inspector Gidley who attached the necessary forms and returned it. The papers were in defendant's hands as it lay in his district. Although this work was taken out of the inspectors' hands, the papers were sent to them so as to have a knowledge of what was going on in their district. After the receipt of that letter from the owner no further action was taken by the Board. The concrete I saw as 177 Winglok Street in my opinion had been laid for many years. I surmised that from its appearance. In my opinion a depreciation would have taken place in the concrete between the inspection in December and my inspection in May. I don't think I would have passed the concrete in December, because I have been looking for a higher standard of work than defendant. We have no standard laid down and that leads to a great deal of trouble.

Cross-examined—As a matter of fact you can't get stone lime in the colony?—I haven't seen any good lime in the colony.

Continuing—My experience is that in the lower levels we never get the lime properly set. My idea is that a higher standard was required

by the Sanitary Board than I find is now required. I could tell by sounding the ground whether there were rat runs.

Re-examined—With regard to this concrete at 177 Winglok Street, I don't think it had ever set. It was affected by the rise and fall of the tide.

The case was adjourned.

The hearing of the charges of bribery preferred against Inspector Hubert J. W. Gidley of the Sanitary Board was continued at the Magistracy on the 4th September before Mr. H. J. Gompertz (First Police Magistrate).

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted and Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) represented the defendant.

Mok Hon Shan, rice-broker, said—I have known Chak Hop-king for ten years. I do broking business with the Yuen Fat hong. In addition to rice broking, I act as a runner for Lik Kee. I know the defendant by sight. I first saw him at the beginning of the 10th moon last year. Lik Kee took me to defendant's family house. Lik Kee spoke to him and said—“This is my friend. If there is any business, or when the numbers for concreting are out, inform him.” I wrote on the paper produced.

Part of the evidence at this stage was inaudible. It referred to his conversation with defendant and his interpreter.

Witness continued—I went with the Indian clerk to distribute the concreting notices. Immediately afterwards I gave one of the small pieces of paper bearing Lip Kee's name to each tenant. The papers were like the one produced. I gave that particular notice to the tenant of a shop in Queen's Road West. I remember being sent one day by Lip Kee to the Yuen Fat hong. That was after I had left one of those papers. It was about the beginning of the tenth moon. At the Yuen Fat hong I had a conversation with the people there and took two pieces of paper which I received from the Yuen Fat hong, back to Lip Kee. I have seen the two papers produced before. They are the papers of which I spoke. Lip Kee went out taking the two papers with him. When he returned he handed the papers to me and I took them to the Yuen Fat hong. That all took place on the one day. Next day the Yuen Fat hong sent up some money. I went to the Yuen Fat hong in the morning and went up with one of the people to Lip Kee. Before I left the hong I saw the accountant hand some bank notes, \$250, to a foki named Kwok whom I accompanied to Lip Kee where he handed the money to Mr. Chuk, who then went out. I waited for him and after he returned he said the Inspector would go up. I went to Queen's Road West near the Civil Hospital accompanied by a foki and another man. We three waited there till the Inspector arrived. I saw him enter seven houses. I did not go inside. After the Inspector had finished, I went to 3 Queen's Road West, following Chak Hop-king and the Inspector. All of them went into the Yuen Fat hong. I did not hear anything Chak Hop-king said to the defendant. Later I saw Chak Hop-king at his shop between two and three o'clock. He returned to me two pieces of paper, which had now red ink marks. I remember the business about concreting in the twelfth moon. Some one from the Yuen Fat hong came to the Lip Kee shop. I went down to see the Yuen Fat. I saw a paper like that produced and took it to Chak Hop-king. Next morning the Yuen Fat's accountant handed me \$50 which I took to Chak Hop-king, who then went out taking the money with him. He returned and said the Inspector would inspect the place. I was present at the inspection, which was at 13 Bonham Strand West and 177 Wing Lok Street. After the inspection I went back to the Lip Kee, where I waited for the return of the paper. It was handed to me by Chak Hop-king and I took it to the Yuen Fat.

What did you get for your trouble in the \$250?—Ten dollars.

And in the other?—Three dollars.

Who paid you that?—Chak Hop-king.

Cross-examined—In the course of my business I went often to the Yuen Fat hong where it was well known I was a rice broker. I had never taken any other slip of paper to any shop before the one referred to as E. I took several on that day. I showed them to Lip Kee before I took them. [Witness was questioned at length

as to his visit to defendant's house and the appearance of the premises.]

This concluded the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Wilkinson submitted that his client was entitled to be discharged, inasmuch as no evidence had been adduced which justified his being committed for trial. The sole evidence in reality against his client was that of Chan Hok-king but assuming for the sake of argument that his client were guilty of the offence with which he was charged the position of that man Chan Hok-king was that of an accomplice and it was a well known rule of practice, which had the force of law, that no man could be convicted on the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice. Having referred his Worship to “Best on Evidence,” Mr. Wilkinson proceeded to show that there was no evidence in corroboration of what Chan Hok-king had stated. There was the statement of the foki of the Yuen Fat hong alleging that money was taken from there to Chan Hok-king and paid to him for the express purpose of offering a bribe. That was the evidence of other accomplices. Apart from that, what did that evidence amount to? Money was paid to Chan Hok-king but there was no evidence that the money was paid by him to defendant. He submitted that it suggested what was probably the actual fact, that Chan Hok-king obtained that money by false pretences from the Yuen Fat hong and concocted the present story in order to prevent himself being prosecuted for a serious offence. There was no evidence to show that his client had been guilty of improperly passing work or that he had received anything for doing so. Evidence was given by Mr. Gale that the concrete was very bad, but that evidence altogether failed in view of that given by Mr. Carter, who stated that concrete deteriorated in a very short space of time. He added that it was practically impossible for pure concrete to completely set in the lower levels, and he went on to say that it was quite possible the concrete was in a better condition when examined by defendant than when it was examined by himself. His Worship would also remember that those two men held different positions. The defendant inspected premises for the purpose of ascertaining not if they were built in accordance with the provisions of the Building Ordinance but to ascertain whether the floors were reasonably sufficient to withstand the inroads of plague-infected rats. A sanitary surveyor went there for the purpose of inspecting the buildings much more thoroughly. Apart from Mr. Carter's evidence there was the fact stated in the notices that it was the duty of plague inspectors to do as little damage as possible to premises which they inspected. It was their duty to be reasonably satisfied that there was ground for supposing that everything was not in order before the floors were lifted. Mr. Carter had told them that thumping the floors would be a sufficient test in his opinion. From the fact that his client went round the whole of those houses thumping every part of the floors, and there being no evidence that he had neglected his duty, in proof of which he had two or three months later recommended that one of those houses be reconcreted, Mr. Wilkinson submitted that his client had nothing whatever to do with accepting bribes. No man, in those circumstances, would be fool enough to put his head in a noose like that. He asked his Worship to weigh the facts carefully, and if his Worship were satisfied there was no real evidence other than that of Chan Hok-king, he submitted it would be wrong to send defendant for trial. It would be impossible for any jury to convict on such evidence.

His Worship—My duty is to find out whether there is a *prima facie* case. I find it is established.

Defendant was then formally cautioned.

Defendant—I have a statement to make. The story told by Chak Hop-king is utterly untrue. I have never at any time accepted bribes from him or from anyone else. I remember the occasion of my visiting the houses in question under warrants which enabled me to pick up and examine the ground floors of the houses. These warrants were given me as plague inspector and I conceived it to be my duty then, as I always have done, not to examine the houses to ascertain if they were built in

accordance with the provisions of the Building Ordinance, but to examine the ground floors with a view to ascertaining if there were any reasonable grounds for fearing that plague germs might be introduced through the floors as would be the case if they were broken up or in an apparently bad condition. My instructions are to do as little damage as possible, and if therefore there does not appear to be any reasonable grounds for believing the floors may be in a bad condition I do not consider it my duty to make holes in them. I did make a certain number of holes in these houses and examined the concrete which seemed to me to be sufficiently good to render it unnecessary for sanitary purposes that I should require it to be relaid. In the case of each house I carefully thumped over every part and could tell by the sound that the ground was solid and the same all over. I can give no explanation of the charge having been made against me by Chak other than that suggested by my solicitor that on false pretences he did himself receive money and has pocketed it. I have had very little to do with the man. Before I examined the houses in question he told me he represented the owners and asked me to let him know when I proposed to examine them. And I did so. That is my statement, your Worship.

His Worship then committed defendant to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions, bail being fixed at \$500.

SHIPE SHOOTING COMMENCED.

INTERESTING EXPERIENCES.

Sept. 1st saw a considerable number of sportsmen journeying into the New Territory to take advantage of the opening of the snipe shooting season. From the reports which they have brought back we learn that the prospects of good sport are exceptionally bright. The birds have come down from the north in large numbers and are settling in a manner which is likely to afford joy to the men with the guns.

Two men from the island did exceptionally well. No fewer than 122 birds fell to their united guns.

Another couple who left for Castle Peak had very different experiences—in a boat. To quote the words of the narrator: "We left Queen's Statue Wharf at midnight on Saturday in a motor boat bound for Castle Peak. We got as far as Seeton when the chief engineer was found asleep. We woke him up and told him to be more careful with the engines as things might go wrong. He was half asleep and we could get no sense out of him. A little later we found him asleep again. Then the first thing to break the monotony of the 'thump thump' was the engine going on fire. It was a regular mass of flames. With sea water and wet blankets we extinguished the fire, but the inevitable result was that with the engine knocked out of running we began to drift. Pieces of lead and other things melted by the heat of the fire began to drop off, and the engineer had an interesting time trying to fix up things. At three o'clock he declared he could do no more and gave up. We offered him two dollars cumshaw to get us to Castle Peak, but he said that if we offered him fifteen he couldn't do it. At 4.30 we hailed a fish boat, in which we were taken to Chin Wan. Then the people wanted quite a fabulous sum for the little job. We offered them our bank books and finally got fixed up for the night at a joss house. In the morning we had hot coffee and other things and went out for some sport. We secured a fair bag and when it was time to return we hailed another fish boat to take us as far as Seeton on the chance of picking up a launch. But we had no such good fortune. At any rate we found that there would be no launch leaving before seven o'clock. After remaining there for a little time, having a few cold sodas and other things we boarded another sampan which took us to Laichikok, where we telephoned for a launch which arrived and took us home. But no more motor boats for me."

PEAK CHURCH.

The annual meeting of those interested in the Peak Church was held on Sept. 6th at St. Paul's College. The Bishop of Victoria presided, and there were present Rev. C. H. Hickling, Rev. A. J. Stevens (acting hon. secretary), Messrs. R. T. D. Sayle and F. I. Gelsthorpe.

The report for the year 1905-6 was submitted as follows:

The Committee have pleasure in presenting the following report on the Peak Church during the year ended March 31st, 1906. During the year, a celebration of the Holy Communion was held every Sunday at 8 a.m. and this service continues to be well attended by residents at the Peak. During the winter months, the arrangements made in previous years were again in force; children's services were held on the first and last Sundays of each month by the Rev. C. H. Hickling and the Rev. F. T. Johnson respectively; whilst on the remaining Sundays of each month a Sunday School (under the superintendence of the Rev. F. T. Johnson) was conducted by Mrs. Barnes-Lawrence and Mrs. Pritchard, with occasional help from Mrs. Woodward. The thanks of the Committee are due to these ladies for their assistance in the Sunday School; also to Mrs. Hornby for kindly playing the harmonium at the children's services, and to the clergy who have conducted services in the Church during the year. The offerings amounted to \$333.05 (as against \$448.31 in 1904/1905 and \$431.67 the average for the five years 1900-1905). The expenditure for the year exceeded the offerings by \$80—a bill for colour washing, painting and repairs, amounting to \$240 having to be met. The credit balance is thus reduced to \$687.00. The accounts, kindly audited by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, are appended.

IN ACCOUNT WITH REV. F. T. JOHNSON, Hon. Treasurer.

Dr.	April 1905—March 1906.	\$	c.
To caretaker's wages.....		108.00	
To repairs, painting, &c.....		249.00	
To Robinson Piano Co.....		20.00	
To Hospital Sunday.....		14.00	
To printing, advertising, &c.....		15.25	
To Crown rent.....		1.00	
To coolie hire.....		3.20	
To sundries.....		3.15	
To balance in bank.....		687.00	
To cash in hand.....		20	
		\$1,100.80	

Cr.	\$	c.
By balance.....	751.80	
By offerings at services.....	333.05	
By interest.....	14.95	
By rent from Mr. T. W. Hornby.....	1.00	
	\$1,100.80	

The report was adopted on the motion of the Bishop, seconded by Mr. Sayle.

His LORDSHIP pointed out that the balance was slightly less than last year.

Mr. SAYLE suggested that the Public Works Department might be asked to remove the number from the pillar of the church porch.

His LORDSHIP agreed that it was objectionable, and on the motion of the Bishop seconded by Rev. A. J. Stevens, it was agreed to communicate with the Hon. Mr. Chatham on the subject.

On the motion of Mr. Gelsthorpe, seconded by the Rev. A. J. Stevens, the committee was re-elected, Mr. Sayle being appointed in place of Mr. H. W. Slade.

The Rev. A. STEVENS referred to the organ.

His LORDSHIP said the organ was practically non-existent. When he took the service two months ago Mrs. Hornby kindly came to play, on that occasion it had to be carried from the vestry into the church with difficulty. The organ was falling to pieces, and the question was whether or not they ought to buy a new one.

Rev. C. H. HICKLING—There is need for one.

The BISHOP—Yes, but any instrument you put in that place will fall to pieces. Perhaps it would be best if this meeting approve of the principle of providing a harmonium and leave the details to the committee.

Mr. SAYLE—You seem to have money enough?

His LORDSHIP—Yes.

Rev. A. J. STEVENS—I see from the records that an instrument was brought from England two years ago. It fell to pieces. After that an instrument was hired every Sunday it was needed.

Finally on the motion of Mr. Sayle, seconded by Mr. Gelsthorpe, it was decided to obtain an instrument and leave the committee to make arrangements for its keeping.

This concluded the business.

PRISONER'S DASH FOR LIBERTY.

A great commotion prevailed in the vicinity of the Magistracy on September 6th. A Chinaman, who had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and six hours in the stocks for burglary, was placed in the waiting room to await his decoration with the board that would indicate his offence. As the Indian constable in charge did not appear particularly vigilant, the prisoner decided that the opportunity to regain his freedom should not be missed. Taking advantage of the Indian looking the other way, the Chinaman bolted through the open passage at the side, darted down the steps at the rear, and ran down Pottinger Street. No sooner had he escaped than the alarm was given. Whistles were blown and all the members of the force were on the alert. Meanwhile Police Sergeant Fox had set out in pursuit, and though the prisoner had a start of about 20 yards the officer sprinted so well down the street that, given a clear course, would soon have brought him up to the runaway. But this was the trouble. The crowd gathered quickly and whether intentionally or unintentionally many people got in the way. Several of these were bowled over as they obstructed the officer in his rush down hill. The prisoner turned in to Wellington Street, but Sergeant Fox soon had him in sight again. Undoubtedly the fact of keeping to the open street made his capture comparatively easy. At any rate the officer kept up the pace and at last captured his man in Cochrane Street, not far from the Central Market. He was led back to the station looking much worse after his adventure, and was finally adorned with the board and taken off to pass six hours in the stocks.

KULANGSU (AMOY) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Minutes of a meeting of the Kulangsu Municipal Council, held at the Board Room on the 14th August, 1906.

Present: Messrs. F. B. Marshall (Chairman), C. A. V. Bowra, A. F. Gardiner, L. I. Thomas, I. Takatsuki, W. H. Wallace and the Secretary.

I. The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

II. A letter is received from Mr. Takatsuki accepting the invitation of the members to join the Council.

III. Mr. Takatsuki takes his seat on the Council, in place of Mr. Kobayashi.

IV. A letter is received from the Senior Consul, asking for the opinion of the Council in reference to the proposal of the Mixed Court Magistrate to establish a Detained House. The Council decide the establishment of such a House undesirable, as they would be unable, with the small Police force at their disposal, to spare sufficient men to exercise the very necessary and proper control over such a house.

V. The question of the Sanitary condition of public wells was mentioned by Mr. Bowra and discussed. The Secretary was directed, when he could find time, to evolve a scheme of numbering these wells and have samples of water drawn from some of them with a view to it being analysed.

VI. The Secretary is instructed to have a light rail protection placed round the well near Tennis Ground.

(Sd.) FRED. B. MARSHALL, Chairman.

By Order,

C. BERKELEY MITCHELL,
Secretary.

Kulangsu, Amoy,
September, 1906.

MACAO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

September 6th.

THE PROPOSED LISBON-MACAO LINE.

We would be glad to know if there is anything real behind the talk of arrangement between the Government and the N.Y.K. I personally am unable to see where the Japanese steamship company can hope to gain anything from such a contract with the Portuguese Government. There is no Portuguese trade worth mentioning. Portugal sends very few goods to the colonies, and imports little more. As for passengers, there are not enough between the Portuguese colonies to warrant a special service, and the odd ones who do go back and forward would probably still patronise the mail steamers. The local authorities evidently think the trade of Macao is dead, otherwise they would hardly allow our harbour to silt up as it is. A regular line to Macao would be a farce unless the harbour were dredged or a railway run out to the place where ships must perforce anchor.

SENHOR ABREU NUNES.

It is now positively known that Senhor Abreu Nunes, the director of Public Works, has tendered his resignation. This means a loss to this city, as during the term of ten years which this gentleman has been directing the Public Works Department, he has effected a good many improvements, the most important of which are the appropriation of the *Volong* property, the Avenida Vasco da Gama, the reconstruction of the S. Lourenço Church, the Dock "D. Carlos," and the reclamations near the *Heungshan* wharf. Some of these works are, I am sorry to say, very much neglected, and the Government should see to their care, lest they go to ruins, and public funds and Senhor Nunes's trouble be wasted.

WHY IT IS DARK.

I hear that the services of the two electrical engineers of the Electric Company were dispensed with by the general manager. No wonder that we are still groping in the dark.

CORRESPONDENCE.

STERLING MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR.—What are locally called "sterling men" are expected to be of sterling character; so it seems only fair to note their circumstances occasionally. It has been pointed out to me that the "Civil Service List of 1904" gives some estimates of the cost of living for, *inter alia*, subordinate officers of the Civil Service, Sanitary Inspectors, P. W. D. Overseers, etc. It is there stated that such officers could live on \$130 to \$140 per month (married) or \$70 (single). The cost of living is said to have gone up since 1904, but owing to the rise in exchange, the wages of these men have gone down. Their wages vary from \$124 per month upwards. As the Government acknowledged a saving last year of about a quarter of a million dollars in this way, I feel that these men have some reason to complain.—Yours obediently.

"SYMPATHISER."

OUR MAIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS"

September 4th.

SIR.—Reuter has recently informed us that "under the new contract the Canadian Pacific" shorten the mail route from London to "Hongkong by 9½ days, and to Yokohama and Shanghai by 8½ days." The latter part of this telegram has puzzled a good many people, but the information intended to be conveyed evidently is that there will be a saving of 8½ days in transit between London and Yokohama, or London and Shanghai—that is to say there will be no increase of speed between Yokohama and Shanghai; and on the run from Shanghai to Hongkong another day will be saved. A saving of 9½ days is sufficiently remarkable; but there are still greater surprises in store apparently, for Reuter to-day informs us that the *Empress of Ireland's* mail is expected to reach Hongkong

in nearly a week's less time than the mails via Suez.

Every resident, I am sure, will be keenly interested to learn how this is to be done.

The P. & O. steamer *Devanha* which, according to the Post Office announcements, is due here at 6 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday) is bringing the London mail of August 10th. The mail will thus have been only twenty-six days in transit from London. It seems to me that whoever is "expecting" London mails to reach Hongkong by the C. P. R. route in about twenty days is expecting a great deal too much.

It seems impossible—Yours etc.,

OUTIS.

DEATH OF MR. WALTER DEANE, C.M.G.

FORMERLY OF HONGKONG.

On Sept. 3rd, by the French Mail, Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse received news of the death of his uncle, Mr. Walter Meredith Deane, formerly of Hongkong.

The late Mr. Deane was born in London on June 22nd, 1840; and, according to *Who's Who*, graduated M. A. at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was nominated from Cambridge in a competitive examination and obtained a place as student Interpreter in the Hongkong Civil Service in 1862. In three years he ranked as an interpreter, and the same year (1865) was Acting Registrar-General for the Colony, being also put on the list of Justices of the Peace. From 1866 to 1891 he was Captain Superintendent of Police, and during that period (1878) was severely wounded on duty.

That was a year of many troubles for foreigners. Pirates were bolder even than now, and attacked goldsmiths' shops in the city. There was also an armed raid on a bank. There was a public meeting to consider the insecurity of life and property.

He was a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils, acting as Colonial Treasurer (1881) and Colonial Secretary (1881, 1890-91).

He was created a C.M.G. in 1890, retiring in the following year, with a pension of \$4,012.80.

He married in 1870 the daughter of a Herta magistrate.

S. C. FARNHAM, BOYD & CO., LD.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

The final meeting of this Company to receive the report of the liquidators, was held at Shanghai, on August 31st. There were present: Messrs. J. Prentice and H. von Rucker (Liquidators), J. H. Teesdale (Legal Adviser), A. E. Anderson (Acting Secretary), D. Cranston, W. G. Pirie, E. O. Cumming, J. M. Young, G. H. Potts, J. G. Mackenzie, H. S. Robertson, A. Murphine, W. Taylor, J. Stewart, and M. Houston (Shareholders).

Mr. J. Prentice read the following report:

In accordance with the resolutions passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders in S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd., held at the Head Office, 26, Broadway on Tuesday, January 23, 1906, at 5 p.m., and on Wednesday February 14th, 1906, at 5 p.m., viz:

1.—That it is desirable to reconstruct the Company and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Liquidators be appointed for the purpose of such winding up.

2.—That the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to consent to the registration of the new Company to be named:—"The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company, Limited," with a Memorandum and Articles of Association submitted at this Meeting to the shareholders and, if approved, to be confirmed at a subsequent Meeting.

3.—That the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to take all such steps as may be necessary to transfer the Assets and Liabilities of the old Company to such new Company, and carry into effect the two foregoing Resolutions, and such Liquidators are further authorised pursuant to section 149 of the Companies Ordinance of Hongkong No. 1 of 1865 Part 4 to enter into an agreement with such new Company, when incorporated, and to carry the same into effect.

4.—That John Prentice Heinrich von Rucker, Sir Charles Dudgeon and William Jardine Gresson, be and are hereby appointed the Liquidators. For the purpose of carrying the foregoing resolutions into effect the Liquidators now beg to submit to the Shareholders their report.

The reconstruction of the Company has been duly carried into effect and the reconstructed Company came into existence at and from the 1st May last under the name and style of

THE SHANGHAI DOCK AND ENGINEERING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The winding up of S. C. Farnham, Boyd and Co., Ltd., has been completed, and the Assets and Liabilities have been transferred to the reconstructed Company.

The Accounts, duly audited, are on this table. Shares in S. C. Farnham, Boyd and Co., Ltd., have been exchanged for shares of an equal number and equal par value in the reconstructed Company.

Shanghai, August 31, 1906.

(Signed). JOHN PRENTICE, } Liquidators.
H. VON RUCKER, }

The following resolutions were then put to the meeting and carried nem. dis.

Proposed by Mr. J. Prentice, seconded by Mr. J. M. Young: That the accounts submitted to this meeting and showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, be received and adopted.

Proposed by Mr. H. von Rucker, seconded by Mr. G. H. Potts: That the books and accounts and documents of the company and of the liquidators, be handed over to the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

RI/ER STEAMER "KWONGCHOW" AGROUND.

PASSENGERS' UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE.

When returning to Hongkong from Macao on September 2nd the excursion steamer *Kwongchow* ran aground on the south-west point of Lantau Island. It appears that shortly before noon Captain Meade went below for tiffin, leaving his second Chinese pilot on the bridge. The vessel's course was then right, but before he had finished dining the Captain found that it was radically wrong. The *Kwongchow* was travelling at full speed when she ran upon the rocks, being swung stern round. The impact sent the passengers sprawling in all directions, and caused considerable damage to the vessel, breaking a few plates and bending others badly.

Captain Meade was promptly at his post, and found that his craft was securely wedged between two rocks. Every effort was made to refloat her, and after about an hour's delay the crew's efforts were assisted by the ebb tide, and the vessel again floated. She was then examined, and when the captain found she was making but little water he decided to come on to Hongkong, and set the engines full ahead. She arrived in port safely, was pumped out and immediately transferred to the Kowloon Docks where she is now undergoing repairs. The accident is said to have occurred through one of the rudder chains snapping just as the vessel was passing Lantau.

CHINA'S CONSTITUTION.

ANOTHER COMMISSION APPOINTED.

Following is a translation of an Imperial Decree dated August 27th:—

"The High Commissioners who were sent abroad to inquire into the political methods of government and the constitutions of the various countries of the world have brought back the reports and suggestions which they have embodied in ten memorials. We hereby appoint a Royal Commission, consisting of the members of the Grand Council, the Ministers of the Council of State Affairs, the Grand Secretaries and Yuan Shih-kai, High Commissioner of the Peking Administration, under the Presidency of Tsai Li, Prince of Ch'un, who are to take up the said memorials, examine them and then report to the Throne what should be done in the matter."

JAPANESE COMMENT.

A Tokyo telegram to the *N.-C. Daily News* says:

In a leading article on Aug. 24 the "Jiji" states that China's constitutional scheme is marked by moderation and discretion, as it is proposed that there should first be representative government in the provinces, simultaneously with an improvement in communications. If it is found that there is no popular demand for representative government, the scheme may be abandoned at any time. The Powers, however, ought to assist and guide China in her admirable aspirations.

HEALTHY SENTIMENT IN CHINA.

A PATRIOTIC DUKE.

Their Majesties, the Empress Dowager and Emperor of China, have lately received a most earnestly worded memorial from his Highness Duke Tsai T'ieh, in which he strongly condemns the indolence, indifference and selfishness of the great majority of high officials serving the Crown. The people are ready and eager for reform, but so long as their officers above them manifest their usual selfish indifference there is no one to encourage the masses to try to better themselves, with the result that China is, at present, standing as it were on the edge of a precipice. The Duke further proceeded to denounce the members of the clique who are showing opposition to reform and the inauguration of parliamentary representation, declaring such men to be traitors and instruments of the destruction of their country. It is stated, says the writer of "Native Notes," that their Majesties were quite moved at the eloquence of the Duke, his Majesty the Emperor being especially pleased with the sentiments of his Highness.

WATER RETURN.

Level and storage of water in reservoirs on the 1st September:—

	LEVEL.	1905.	1906.
	Above overflow.		Below overflow.
Tytam	0 ft. 2 in.	15 ft. 1½ in.	
Byewash	0 ft. 1 in.	26 ft. 0 in.	
	Level.		
Pokfulam	0 ft. 0 in.	7 ft. 8 in.	
	Below overflow.		
Wongnaicheong	9 ft. 0½ in.	15 ft. 1½ in.	

STORAGE GALLONS.

	1905.	1906.
Tytam	386,240,000	268,660,000
Byewash	22,497,000	442,000
Pokfulam	66,000,000	49,260,000
Wongnaicheong	19,564,000	13,627,000
Total	494,301,000	331,989,000

CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN THE CITY OF VICTORIA AND HILL DISTRICT DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

	1905.	1906.
Consumption ...	157,277,000	130,004,000 gallons
Estimated population	229,700	234,500
Consumption per head per day	22.1	17.9 gallons

Universal constant supply during the whole month of August, 1905. Rider mains in operation during the whole month of August, 1906, in the Central and Western Districts:—Constant supply to the other districts.

CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN KOWLOON PENINSULA DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

	1905.	1906.
Consumption ...	15,571,000	16,955,000 gallons
Estimated population	74,900	80,600
Consumption per head per day	6.7	6.8 gallons

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.

BUSINESS IN BORNEO.

A correspondent at Sandakan writes:—"Business down here is dull, without question: the timber market has not been as bad for many a long year past, and things generally are dead dull; however, we are hoping the swing of the pendulum is in sight. The Tawao coal is highly reported on, and a 1,000 ton depot is now under construction here; the China-Borneo Co. is building them a third and larger Tongkong; this Coal Co., in fact, is one of our hopes for the future. The Manganese Co. at Kudat are taking a very long time to get their first steamer loaded: the vessel is called the *Aldershot*, and arrived at Kudat on the 25th of July, to load 3,000 tons; she is still there, (28th August), and not expected to get away for another week, so that there will be a big demurrage bill to pay, her lay days being ten only. I am indeed sorry they have had no better luck than this, as such incidents are not likely to add to the good name of Borneo. However, rubber seems to be booming on the West Coast, but, of course, one will not be able to say anything regarding the practical results of these experiments for a year or two."

THE BIG FIRE AT SHANGHAI.

What the *N.-C. Daily News* calls "a seven hours' blaze" occurred at Shanghai on August 31st, when from 150 to 160 Chinese tenements, mostly owned by Mr. Henry Morris, and uninsured, were destroyed by fire. The suburb, near the Race course, was known as "Morris's village." The heat was terrible, felt a long distance away, and the firemen, present in strong force, were further handicapped by a shortage of water. Over six hundred Chinese were made homeless, and their scurrying about with household treasures must have been a pathetic scene.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

HANKOW, 29th August, 1906.—Business reported since the 22nd inst., is as under:—

	1906.	1905.
	1-Chests.	1-Chests.
Settlements	2,990	1,447
Shipments to Shanghai on Native account	3,691	880

The following are statistics at date compared with the corresponding circular of last season, viz., 30th August, 1905.

	1906.	1905.
	1-Chests.	1-Chests.
HANKOW TEA.		
Settlements	372,470	431,810
Shipments to Shanghai on Native account	27,815	10,295
Stock	47,700	36,216
Arrivals...	447,985	478,321

	1906.	1905.
	1-Chests.	1-Chests.
KIUKIANG TEA.		
Settlements	158,018	177,446
Shipments to Shanghai on Native account	4,985	3,404
Stock	8,194	6,809
Arrivals...	171,197	187,659

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, September 6th

Quotations are:—Allowance net to 1 catty.

Malwa New	\$900	to —	per picul
Malwa Old	\$900	to —	do.
Malwa Older	\$10.0	to —	do.
Malwa Very Old	\$1000	to —	do.
Persian Fine Quality	\$700	to —	do.
Persian Extra Fine	\$780	to —	do.
Patna New	\$940	to —	per chest.
Patna Old	\$940	to —	do.
Benares New	\$880	to —	do.
Benares Old	\$870	to —	do.

SILK.

CANTON, 11th August, 1906.—Fourth Crop.—There will be about 11,000 bales available for export against 7,000 bales in 1904 and 4,500 bales in 1905, of a little better quality and colour than the 3rd crop. Silk Market.—Has continued to be very active during the fortnight under review the short-sellers still buying eagerly. Fres. 9/11 and 10/12 as well as coarse sizes and market cargo have been keenly sought, but few ready sellers were found for the former. The demand for America is reviving, and some business has ensued at our quotations. Waste Market.—The country is still in an extraordinary state of excitement, as can be judged from our subjoined quotations which are purely nominal. After some big transactions the Canton market is again quiet. Buyers and sellers being too far apart. Stock of silk in Canton: 1,000 bales.

COAL.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough, in their Coal Report of 7th September, state that 11 steamers are expected at Hongkong with a total of 49,050 tons of coal. Since August 22nd, 11 steamers have arrived with a total of 36,880 tons of coal.

Quotations:—

Cardiff	\$15.00	ex-ship, nominal.
Australian	\$9.50	to \$9.75 ex-ship, quiet.
Yubari Lump	\$12.00	nominal.
Miki Lump	\$12.00	nominal.
Moji Lump	\$7.25	to \$10.00 ex-ship, steady.
Moji unscreened	\$7.00	to \$7.50 ex-ship, steady.
Akaike Lump	\$9.00	to \$9.50 steady.
Bengal	\$9.00	to \$9.75 nominal.

RAW COTTON.

HONGKONG, 7th September.—Very small sales at a decline of \$1 per picul. Stock about 1,500 bales. Bombay

Bombay	\$18.00	to \$20.00 per picul.
Bengal (New), Rangoon	21.00	to 23.00
and Dacca		
Shanghai and Japanese	25.00	to 26.00
Tungchow and Ningpo	25.00	to 26.00

Reported sales, 75 bags.

YARN.

Mr. P. Eduljee, in his report dated Hongkong, 7th September, 1906, says:—No business has transpired during the past fortnight. Three weeks of the recent compact alluded to in last report, between buyers and sellers, have brought little or no amelioration, nor do the remaining week or ten days hold out any prospect of a change for the better. On the contrary a steady rise in exchange in sympathy with silver is aggravating the situation. It is therefore proposed to extend the period of the compact from the 17th instant to 17th November next, and a meeting of importers and dealers is to be held on Monday the 10th for the purpose of considering the proposal at the offices of Messrs. S. J. David & Co. Meanwhile the outlook for the future, under existing conditions, appears to be anything but encouraging, and it is generally felt that unless there is a very marked improvement in deliveries, and the off-take for shipment is much larger, the rapid accumulation of stocks will play a most prominent part in hastening the impending collapse. Let us, however, hope for the best.

Sales of the interval are nil, arrivals amount to 16,527 bales, unsold stock estimated at 86,000, and sold but uncleared goods in second hands 65,000 bales.

Local Manufacture:—The deadlock in the Indian article has affected these threads, and the local mill has been compelled to adopt short time, working only three days in the week.

The ninth annual report of the General Managers is out. It shows a balance at credit of profit and loss account of \$307,910.48 from which it is proposed to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. (\$125,000), a bonus of 2 per cent. (\$31,250), to credit of equalization of dividend fund (\$80,000), to write off property account \$50,000, and carry forward \$21,660.48.

Japanese Yarn:—Nothing doing.

Raw Cotton:—In sympathy with the manufacture article no business has been done, but about 850 bales Indian descriptions have been exported to Kobe. Stocks are 930 bales Bengal and 250 bales China. Quotations are: Indian \$19 to \$22, and China \$22 to \$24.

Exchange on India has steadily advanced and shows a rise of $3\frac{1}{2}$ points on last mail, closing strong to-day at Rs. 163 $\frac{1}{2}$ for T/T, and Rs. 163 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Post. On Shanghai 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ and on Japan 107 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The undernoted business in imported and local spinnings is reported from Shanghai during the fortnight ended the 1st instant, viz:—

Indian:—A concession in rates of 2 to 3 taels per bale has induced a considerable business, sales amounting to close upon 11,000 bales, with an estimated stock of 112,000 bales.

Japanese:—Sales of about 3,000 bales have been effected at somewhat easier rates on the basis of Tls. 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 92 for No. 16s., and Tls. 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 102 for No. 20s.

Local:—Nothing fresh to report from first hands.

PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s Report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade, dated Shanghai, 30th August, 1906, states:—There is unfortunately nothing of interest to report about our market, which remains in the same dull and dragging condition. Dealers are, and have been for some time now, complaining bitterly of the non-payment by the merchants for goods sold to them as far back as January and February last, at prices which compare very unfavourably with present values, and it is felt that some decided action is necessary to place matters on a more satisfactory footing. Bona-fide clearances are still as unsatisfactory as ever, but, money being plentiful, fair quantities of goods are being paid for, either to liquidate old exchange settlements or to take advantage of the rates now ruling. For staple goods there is very little enquiry, what demand there is being easily supplied by the auctions and native re-sales. The consuming markets are doubtless "sitting on the fence" for the time being, and this is not to be wondered at when one takes into account the excessive stocks, the continued firmness of exchange, and the uncertainty regarding cotton. A few clearances have been made for Korea and more are expected during the next few days, but the demand is far from satisfactory. It is reported that there is a little better feeling as regards Tientsin, possibly in view of obtaining supplies before the port is closed; but we do not look for much relief from this source, that is if the quantities reported to have been booked "direct" for next Spring amount to even half. The latest quotations for Mid-American is 5.52d. and 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for Egyptian. The former shows a considerable advance on the quotation of 5.29d received on 24th inst. Exports of plain cottons from England for the fortnight up to 24th instant are wired privately as 9 million yards. As far as we are aware there has been no business from first hands, and from native sources we have not heard of a single transaction. As already stated a few clearances are to be noted for Korea, and a better feeling is expected from Tientsin whence certain orders are said to have been issued, but so far there is no apparent effect on the market. The auctions, which are the only indicators of the market, show that prices are slightly easier. In Indian yarn the free buying mentioned in our last issue has fallen off and the total sales for the week only amount 2,668 bales. Of these the River Ports have taken over 2,000 bales, demand for the Northern Ports being evidently supplied for the present. Cotton Yarn.—Indian.—The sales amounted to 2,668 bales of which nearly 2,000 bales are taken for the River Ports, the Northern Ports being apparently satisfied with their purchases in the week. Prices for No. 10s. are steady, while these for No. 20s. are about one tael per bale higher.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 7th September.—The prices ruling are as follows:—

COTTON YARN—Owing to the suspension of business there is nothing to report nor to quote. Arrivals 38,000 bales; Shipments 23,000 bales; Bargains 84,000 bales; Unsold stock 76,000 bales.

	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20, ...	\$80.00 to \$125.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24, ...	135.00 to 140.00
" 22 to 24, ...	140.00 to 145.00
" 28 to 32, ...	150.00 to 155.00
" 38 to 42, ...	160.00 to 165.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS—Market flat. Nothing doing.

Grey Shirtings—7 lbs.	\$2.40 to \$2.50	per piece
8.4 lbs.	3.25 to 3.80	
9 to 10 lbs.	4.00 to 5.09	
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.80 to 3.10	
58 to 60 ..	3.10 to 3.50	
64 to 66 ..	3.60 to 5.50	
Fine ..	6.00 to 8.00	
Book-folds ..	5.25 to 8.10	
Victoria Lawns—12 yards ..	0.65 to 1.80	
T-Cloths—6 lbs. 32 in.	2.20 to 2.30	
7 lbs. 32 ..	2.25 to 3.00	
6 lbs. 32 ..	2.20 to 2.50	
7 lbs. 32 ..	2.30 to 3.10	
8 to 8.4 oz., 36 in.	3.20 to 3.80	
Drills, English—40 yds., 13 $\frac{1}{2}$..	5.00 to 7.50	
to 14 lbs.		
FANCY COTTON—Small sales.	Market quiet.	
Turkey Red Shirtings—14 to 16 ..	\$1.75 to \$4.50	per piece
8 lbs.		
Brocades—Dyed ..	\$9.12 to \$9.15	per yard
Chintzes—Assorted ..	0.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 0.30	
Velvets—Black, 22 in.	0.23 to 0.45	
Velveteens—18 in.	0.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 0.25	
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk ..	0.60 to 1.50	per doz.

Woolleens—Market sick. Small sales.

Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops ..	\$0.65 to ...	per yard
Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-10 lbs.	\$7.75 to \$9.35	per piece
Assorted ..	7.90 to 9.50	
Camlets—Assorted ..	12.50 to 31.60	
Lastings—30 yds. 31 inches ..	13.00 to 19.50	
Assorted ..		
Orleans—Plain, 31 in.	9.00 to 10.00	per lb.
Blankets—7 to 11 lbs.	\$0.65 to \$1.50	
METALS—		per picul
Iron—Nail Rod ..	\$3.80	
Square, Flat, Round Bar (Eng.) ..	3.75	
Swedish Bar ..	3.85	
Small Round Rod ..	4.30	
Hoop $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	5.40	
Wire, 16 25 oz.	9.00	
Wire Rope, Old ..	3.00	
Lead, L.B. & Co. and Hole Chop ..	10.30	
Australian ..	10.30	
Yellow Metal—Muntz 14 20 oz.	41.0	
Vivian's, 14 20 oz.	41.00	
Elliot's, 14 20 oz.	41.00	
Tin ..	98.00	per box
Tin-Plates ..	\$6.00	
Quicksilver ..	\$117.00	per picul
Window Glass ..	\$3.60	per box

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

HANKOW, 29th August, 1906.—The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export:—

Cowhides, Best Selected ...	Per picul. Tls. 36.00
Do. Seconds ..	32.00
Buffalo Hides, Best Selected ..	18.00
Goatskins, untanned, chiefly white colour ..	(nom.)
Buffalo Horns, average 3-lbs. each ..	8.50
White China Grass, Wuchang and or Poochi ..	10.50
White China Grass, Sinshan and or Chayu ..	10.00
Green China Grass, Szechuen ..	12.50
Jute ..	5.50
White Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow ..	11.50
White Vegetable Tallow, Pingchow and or Macheng ..	11.00
White Vegetable Tallow, Mongyu ..	9.50
Green Vegetable Tallow, Kiyu ..	9.70
Animal Tallow ..	10.00
Gallnuts, usual shape ..	15.80
Do. Plum do.	17.90
Tobacco, Tingchow ..	9.00
Do. Wongkong ..	11.00
Black Bristles ..	115.00
Feathers, Grey and or White Duck ..	(nom.)
" " " Wild Duck ..	(")
Turmeric ..	3.50
Sesamum Seed ..	4.40
Sesamum Seed Oil ..	7.50
Vegetable Tallow Seed Oil ..	(nom.)
Wood Oil ..	8.60
Ten Oil ..	(nom.)

Per M. M. steamer *Caledonien*, sailed on 4th September. For Marseilles:—430 bales raw silk, 1 case silk piece goods, 12 cases feathers, 50 packages human hair, 100 packages tea, 211 packages sundries. For Lyons:—486 bales raw silk, 1 case porcelain. For St. Chamond:—10 bales raw silk. For Valencia:—12 bales raw silk.

Per steamer *Albenga*, sailed on 27th August. For New York:—2 cases sundries, 3 cases private effects, 10 casks wood oil, 15 cases cantharides, 20 cases china ware, 22 cases human hair, 94 cases blackwood ware, 100 casks preserves, 100 casks soy, 145 cases essential oil, 211 bales cassia, 250 cases cassia, 250 bales rattan cores, 463 rolls matting, 500 bales broken cassia, 4,687 packages fire crackers, 161 packages merchandise.

Per steamer *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, sailed on 29th August. For Aden:—217 cases provisions, 105 cases cassia. For Port Said:—1 case cigars. For Kurechi:—1,307 cases provisions. For Alexandria:—250 cases cassia. For Smyrna:—10 cases essential oil. For Naples:—300 bales cassia, 2 bales leaf tobacco. For Genoa:—327 bales raw silk, 75 rolls matting, 50 cases cassia, 45 bales cassia, 2 cases hemp. For Venice:—50 cases cassia. For Antwerp:—292 bales leaf tobacco, 29 rolls matting. Antwerp or Hamburg:—29 cases bristles. For Amsterdam:—150 cases preserves. For Rotterdam:—400 cases ginger, 55 bales leaf tobacco, 50 bales feathers, 50 casks ginger. Bremen:—205 rolls matting. For Hamburg:—33 rolls matting, 24 cases bristles, 16 cases feathers, 15 bales feathers, 7 cases effects, 3 cases cigars, 2 bags coffee. For Hamburg or Copenhagen:—100 bales feathers. For Copenhagen:—102 bales feathers.

HONGKONG QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 6th September, 1906.

Apricot ..	\$15 to —
Borax ..	\$19 .. \$22
Cassia ..	\$15 .. \$19
Cloves ..	\$19 .. \$34
Camphor ..	\$150 .. \$160
Cow Bezoar ..	\$150 .. \$160
Fennel Seed ..	\$5 .. \$7
Galangal ..	\$2 .. \$5
Grapes ..	\$13 .. —
Kismis ..	\$14 .. —
Glue ..	\$25 .. —
Olibanum ..	\$4 .. \$13
Oil Sandalwood ..	\$200 .. \$300
" Rosa ..	\$50 .. \$150
" Cassia ..	\$150 .. \$160
Raisins ..	\$6 .. \$9
Senna Leaves ..	\$2.50 .. \$4.50
Sandalwood ..	\$29 .. —
Saltpetre ..	\$10 .. —

AMOY CUSTOMS RETURNS.

SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1906. List of the principal goods passed through the Amoy Customs House from 25th August to 31st August, 4 p.m.:—

IMPORTS.	QUANTITY.
Goods.	
Cotton, Raw, Indian ..	pls. —
" " Native ..	85
" " Yarn ..	2,634
Shirtings, Grey ..	pes. 940
T-Cloths, Grey ..	2,825
Shirtings, White ..	1,538
T. Red Shirtings ..	173
Drills ..	30
Shirtings Dyed, Brocades ..	6
Do. Dyed ..	362
Damasks ..	—
Camlets ..	48
Lasting ..	20
Spanish Stripes ..	yds. 87
Lustres, Figured ..	—
Lead, in pigs ..	pls. —
Tin in slabs ..	364
Iron, Nail rod ..	25
Quicksilver ..	11
Iron, Old ..	48
Ironwire ..	10
Rice ..	4,515
Opium, Patna ..	—
" Benares ..	50
" Persian ..	2
" Malwa ..	2
" Szechuan ..	39
" Yunnan ..	10
" Kiangsu ..	—
Sesamum Seed ..	69
Sapanwood ..	20
Sandalwood ..	—
Rattans ..	55
Wheat ..	2,710
Flour ..	6,667
Beancake ..	5,286
Beans and Peas ..	5,589
Bicho de Mar ..	523
Mats, Tea ..	pes. —
Oil, Kerosene American ..	gal. —
" " Borneo in bulk ..	—
" " Russian ..	—
Coal ..	tons —
Tobacco Leaf ..	pls. 434
Vermicelli ..	24

EXPORTS.

GOODS.	QUANTITY.
Sugar, White	pls. 64
" Brown	" —
" Candy	" 644
Hemp Bags	pcs. 6,500
" Sacking	" 1,700
Paper I Quality	pls. 688
" II	" 130
Tobacco, Prepared	" 46
Kittysols (umbrellas)	pcs. —

SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, 7th September, 1906.—A fair business has been transacted during the week, chiefly in the smaller stocks, the larger ones remaining more or less neglected. Fluctuations in rates have been but small, and we have no special features of the market to report. Exchange on London T.T. is 2s. 2½d. on Shanghai 72½.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai continue quite neglected, and we have no business to report. The market closes at \$825 with possible sellers at that rate. Nationals remain unchanged.

MARINE INSURANCES.—All Marines have ruled weaker during the week, and we have no sales to report. Unions could be got at \$785 with offer, and Cantons probably at \$320. China Traders continue nominal at quotation, but a few sellers would probably accept \$100 if buyers came forward. The Northern Insurances remain about the same with no local business to report.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs have been placed during the week at \$330 and \$327½, the market closing steady at the latter rate. Chinas have changed hands in small odd lots at \$93, and close steady to strong at that.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao continue in demand at \$28, but few shares seem to be available, and we have only a small business to report. Indos have changed hands in small quantities at \$74, and at time of closing a few more shares are enquired for at that rate. Douglases and China and Manilas have ruled weakish, and after sales of the latter at \$24 the market for both closes with sellers at quotations. In Star Ferries and Shells we have nothing to report, the latter however are looking a little firmer, and offers to sell at 27½ meet with no response.

REFINERIES.—Sales of China Sugars are reported at \$160 for cash, and at \$163 for November, the latter being an isolated sale. The market closes with a few small lots of shares offering at \$160. Luzons are weaker with sellers at \$22, and a lower rate would probably be accepted.

MINING.—Raubs have further advanced to \$8, after sales at \$7½ and \$7½, the stock closing firm at the higher rate.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks in the early part of the week fell to \$135, at which rate sales were effected. A few more shares could be placed at that rate, but the market is not a strong one. Kowloon Wharves have been negotiated at \$102½, and more are enquired for at that rate. Shanghai Docks have steadily risen during the week, with but few sales, and the market closes firm with buyers in Shanghai at Tls. 108 for cash. New Amoy Docks continue neglected.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands remain quiet at \$110, without any business to report. Hotels are enquired for at \$115 ex div., and Humphreys' Estates have been placed at \$11½. We have nothing else under this heading to report.

COTTON MILLS.—Laou Kung Mow have improved in Shanghai to Tls. 85 and Soychees to Tls. 325. Hongkong Cottons have ruled weaker and close with sellers at \$14½.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Alhambra are enquired for in a small way, and with no shares obtainable the rate has risen to \$120. South China Morning Posts, also in small demand, have improved to \$22 with no sellers. Sales have been

made during the week of China Providents at \$9.60, Dairy Farms at \$17, Green Islands at \$22, Steam Waterboats at \$7½, China Light and Powers at \$10½, and Watsons at \$13. We have nothing further to report under this heading.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Alhambra	\$200	\$120, buyers
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai..	\$125	\$825, sellers
National B. of China		London, £93.10.
A. Shares	£6	\$47
Bell's Asbestos E. A...	12s. 6d.	\$7
China-Borneo Co.....	\$12	\$11, sellers
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	\$10½, sales
China Provident	\$10	\$9.60, buyers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo.....	Tls. 50	Tls. 77
Hongkong	\$10	\$14½, sellers
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 68
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 85
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 325
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$17, sales
Docks & Wharves—		
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$102½, sales & buy.
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$135, sales & buy.
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$18, sellers
Shanghai Dock and	Tls. 100	Tls. 108
Eng. Co., Ltd		
S'hai & H. Wharf...	Tls. 100	Tls. 242½
Fenwick & Co., Geo...	\$25	\$22, sellers
G. Island Cement	\$10	\$22, sales
Hongkong & C. Gas...	£10	\$175, buyers
Hongkong Electric...	\$10	\$14½, buyers
H. H. L. Tramways...	\$100	\$215, ex div. buy.
Hongkong Hotel Co...	\$50	\$115, ex div. buy.
Hongkong Ice Co.....	\$25	\$236, sellers
Hongkong Rope Co...	\$10	\$29, sellers
H'kong S. Waterboat	\$10	\$7½, sales
Insurances—		
Canton	\$50	\$325, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$93, sales
China Traders	\$25	\$100, sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$327½, buyers
North China	\$5	Tls. 87½
Union	\$100	\$785
Yangtze	\$60	\$172½, sellers
Land and Buildings—		
H'kong Land Invest.	\$100	\$110
Humphreys' Estate	\$10	\$11½
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$39
Shanghai Land	Tls. 50	Tls. 108
West Point Building	\$50	\$50, sellers
Mining—		
Charbounages	£cs. 250	\$450, nominal
Raubs	18, 10	\$8, buyers
Philippine Co.	\$10	\$5
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$160, sales
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$22, sellers
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila...	\$25	\$24, sales
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$47, sellers
H., Canton & M.	\$15	\$28, buyers
Indo-China S.N. Co.	\$10	\$74, sales
Shell Transport Co.	\$1	27s. 6d., buyers
Star Ferry	\$10	\$29, sellers
Do. New	\$5	\$20, sellers
Shanghai & H. Dyeing	\$50	nominal
South China M. Post.	\$25	\$21½, buyers
Steam Laundry Co.	\$5	\$8
Stores & Dispensaries.		
Campbell, M. & Co.	\$10	\$32
Powell & Co., Wm.	\$10	\$10½, sales & sellers
Watkins	\$10	\$4, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$13, sales & buy.
United Asbestos	\$4	\$3, buyers
Do. Founders	\$10	\$150

VERNON & SMYTH Brokers.

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Share Report for the week ending August 30th, 1906, states:—There is very little business to report for the past week. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks. No business locally. Hongkong quotes \$860 ex div. The latest London quotation is £94. The T. T. on London to-day is 2/11½. Marine and Fire Insurance.—A single transaction in North China Insurances is recorded at Tls. 87½. Shipping.—No business in stocks under this heading. Docks and Wharves.—Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. There is little business to note, the only transaction reported being one for August at Tls. 101. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves. These have changed hands at Tls. 242½ and 243½ cash; Tls. 245, 247, 247½, 248, 249 and 250 for September. Sugars.—No business reported. Mining.—Knipings. Business has been done at Tls. 10.05. Weihaiwei Golds. Nothing reported. Industrial.—In China Flours, no business. International Cottons have been done at Tls. 70 November. In Laou Kung Mow Cottons business is reported at Tls. 85 cash, and Tls. 85 and 87½ September. Shanghai Gas shares.—A single transaction is mentioned at Tls. 125. Maatschappij, &c., in Langkats are quoted at Tls. 230 and 239 and 240 for the Settlement. Stores and Hotels.—Centrals are to be had at \$15½. Astor House Hotels.—The quotation is \$30. Hall and Holtz, \$23½. Miscellaneous.—Telephones are quoted at Tls. 63. Horse Bazaars at Tls. 49. Loans and Debentures.—No business reported.

EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, Sept. 7th.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/2½
Bank Bills, on demand	2/2½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/2½
ON LONDON.—	
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	2/2½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/2½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/2½
ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand	276
Credits 4 months' sight	280
ON GERMANY.—On demand	224½
ON NEW YORK.—Bank Bills, on demand	53½
Credits, 60 days' sight	54
ON BOMBAY.—Telegraphic Transfer	163½
Bank, on demand	163½
ON CALCUTTA.—Telegraphic Transfer	163½
Bank, on demand	163½
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, at sight	72½
Private, 30 days' sight	73½
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	107½
ON MANILA.—On demand	107
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	6½ p.c.p.m.
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	132
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	1½ p.c.p.m.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	1½ p.c.p.m.
ON BANG-OK.—On demand	61½
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$9.00
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$48.00
BAR SILVER, per oz.	3½

FREIGHT.

Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Freight Market Report, dated Shanghai, 30th August, 1906, states:—There is still no cargo offering on any of the "Home" berths, and there is no change to report since last writing, except a slight "spurt" on the New York via Suez berth, where there has been a little more tea going forward than was expected, although the quantity shipped to date by this route is a long way behind last year's figures. Coastwise: Still no improvement to report of any sort, and any quantity of tonnage of all kinds and sizes is offering for employment with hardly an offer worth speaking of on the whole market. We hope to see some slight improvement when the new rice crop is ready at the River Ports, but there is such an abundance of tonnage eagerly waiting for it that it is hardly likely to make very much impression.

From Hankow per Conference Steamers.—To London and Northern Continental ports 48/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To Genoa, Marseilles or Havre 41/6 per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez) General Cargo 32/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez): Tea 39/6 per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (overland): Tea 41/- cents per lb. gross, plus river freight. To Shanghai: Tea and General Cargo, Tls. 1.60 to 1.80 per ton, weight or measurement.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

September—

ARRIVALS

- 2, Knivsberg, German str., from Iloilo.
- 2, Kwangtah, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
- 2, Kweiyang, British str., from Chefoo.
- 2, Manila, British str., from Antwerp.
- 2, Sexta, British str., from Wakamatsu.
- 2, Simongan, Dutch str., from Samarang.
- 3, Caledonien, French str., from Yokohama.
- 3, Dore, British str., from San Francisco.
- 3, Ghazee, British str., from Liverpool.
- 3, Hakata Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
- 3, Hangsang, British str., from Shanghai.
- 3, Helene, German str., from Swatow.
- 3, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
- 3, Hongwan I, British str., from Straits.
- 3, Koun Maru, Japanese str., from Kobe.
- 3, Kumano Maru, Jap. str., from Australia.
- 3, Loongsang, British str., from Manila.
- 3, Progress, Ger. str., from Kwangchauwan.
- 3, Raon, Norwegian str., from Moji.
- 3, Salazie, French str., from Marseilles.
- 3, Stettin, British str., from Shanghai.
- 4, Awa Maru, Japanese str., from Antwerp.
- 4, Changsha, British str., from Melbourne.
- 4, Emp. of Japan, Brit. str., from Vancouver.
- 4, Feiching, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
- 4, Haimun, British str., from Coast Ports.
- 4, Hornby Grange, British str., from Buenos Ayres.
- 4, Kiukiang, British str., from Canton.
- 4, Mausang, British str., from Sandakan.
- 4, Nikko Maru, Jap. str., from Nagasaki.
- 4, Pronto, Norwegian str., from Newchwang.
- 4, Rajabari, German str., from Bangkok.
- 4, Samsen, German str., from Bangkok.
- 4, Suez, French str., from Amoy.
- 4, Sungkian, British str., from Cebu.
- 5, Braemoe, British str., from London.
- 5, Kraemar, British str., from Liverpool.
- 5, Devanha, British str., from Bombay.
- 5, Devawonse, German str., from Bangkok.
- 5, Hillary, German str., from Sourabaya.
- 5, Ischia, Italian str., from Bombay.
- 5, J. shin Maru, Jap. str., from Tamsui.
- 5, Kumsang, British str., from Calcutta.
- 5, Nord, British str., from Pulo Sembilan.
- 5, Signal, German str., from Pakhoi.
- 5, Silesia, German str., from Foochow.
- 5, Soshu Maru, Japanese str., from Swatow.
- 5, Suevia, German str., from Hamburg.
- 5, Tjipanas, Dutch str., from Macassar.
- 5, Yochow, British str., from Shanghai.
- 6, Apenrade, German str., from Hoihow.
- 6, Arraton Apar, British str., from Calcutta.
- 6, Huichow, British str., from Canton.
- 6, Kwangtah, Chinese str., from Canton.
- 6, Malta, British str., from Shanghai.
- 6, Sabine Rickmers, British str., from Canton.
- 6, Sku'd, Norwegian str., from Sourabaya.
- 6, Taikosan Maru, Jap. str., from K'notzu.

September—

DEPARTURES

- 2, Castor, Norwegian str., for Swatow.
- 3, Cranley, British str., for Durban.
- 3, Glenfall oh, British str., for Amoy.
- 3, Huichow, British str., for Canton.
- 3, Kweiyang, British str., for Canton.
- 3, Kwangtah, Chinese str., for Canton.
- 3, Machaon, British str., for Shanghai.
- 3, Salazie, French str., for Shanghai.
- 3, Yatshing, British str., for Hongay.
- 4, Caledonien, French str., for Europe.
- 4, Daphne, German str., for Taingtau.
- 4, Dupetit Houars, French str., for Saigon.
- 4, Hantsang, British str., for Canton.
- 4, Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.
- 4, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Haiphong.
- 4, Manila, British str., for Shanghai.
- 4, Namsang, British str., for Calcutta.
- 4, Nippon Maru, Jap. str., for San Francisco.
- 4, Sabine Rickmers, British str., for Canton.
- 4, St. Helena, British str., for Newcastle.
- 4, Taminz, British str., for Manila.
- 5, Devanha, British str., for Shanghai.
- 5, Feiching, Chinese str., for Canton.
- 5, Hakata Maru, Japanese str., for London.
- 5, Helene, German str., for Hoihow.
- 5, Holstein, German str., for Sourabaya.
- 5, Kumano Maru, Japanese str., for Manila.
- 5, Progress, Ger. str., for Kwangchauwan.
- 5, Pronto, Norwegian str., for Canton.
- 5, Providence, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
- 5, Quarta, German str., for Samarang.
- 6, Awa Maru, Japanese str., for Yokohama.
- 6, Daisy, British str., for Singapore.

- 6, Eclipse, British barque, for Canton.
- 6, Haimun, British str., for Coast Ports.
- 6, Hongwan I, British str., for Amoy.
- 6, Hornby Grange, Brit. str., for Vladivostok.
- 6, Kiukiang, Chinese str., for Hongay.
- 6, Kinkiang, British str., for Shanghai.
- 6, Nord, British str., for Tientsin.
- 6, Sexta, German str., for Canton.
- 6, Suez, French str., for Hongay.
- 6, Sungkian, British str., for Iloilo.
- 6, Tientsin, British str., for Chinkiang.
- 6, Wongkoi, German str., for Bangkok.
- 6, Yochow, British str., for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Sunda*, from Foochow, for Hongkong, Mr. G. Ballock; from Shanghai, for Marseilles, Miss A. S. Wilson; for London, Mrs. and Miss Spedding and child, Mr. Setterstrom and two infants; from Yokohama, Mrs. F. Clark; from Kobe, Mr. R. I. Bewick.

Per *Eastern*, from Japan, for Sydney, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lloyd, Mrs. Blomfield, Mrs. Falconer, Mrs. Lynch and child, Messrs. S. Coltart, R. Falconer, G. P. Thirkell, E. H. Lynch; for Melbourne, Mr. & Mrs. McGinnis; for Hongkong, Messrs. C. D. Palmer, Walker, and Brown.

Per *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, for Hongkong from Japan, Mrs. Justi, Mrs. Silver, Mrs. Passus, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Cousins, Miss Bostick, Messrs. H. Classen, Wolfhagen, Fornero and T. K. Simpson; from Shanghai, Mrs. Walter, Mrs. and Miss Silva, Miss B. Hollis, General J. P. Story, Consul Dr. Dalins, Vicomte L. Ribiere de Labesie, Messrs. H. D. Gray, R. Christie, F. C. Jones, C. Wura, B. Agard, D. Goldmann, Szweide and Simmons. In transit for Singapore, Mr. W. J. Adamson; for Penang, Mr. M. Liebmann; for Colombo, Mr. F. Merton, Mrs. R. Simpson, Messrs. Janssen and Jance; for Aden, Mr. Wendland; for Naples, Mr. E. Enrico Guido, Mr. and Mrs. Batcheller; for Genoa, Dr. Michelsen, Corv. Capt. R. Cipriani, Mrs. Meyer, Capt. and Mrs. von Semmern, Miss Kah, Mr. and Mrs. Favorke, Mr. and Mrs. O. Cainadaw, Miss MacCulloch, Mrs. C. Kuaner, Messrs. Th. Wendt, A. Hoyt, F. Friedlaender, Widmann, H. Brelich, Stegemann, Thiel, O. Juedell and H. Funke; for Southampton, Mrs. and 2 Misses Thompson, Miss M. Byron, Messrs. A. H. Hopkinson and H. Capel; for Bremen, Mr. and Mrs. Cautlovitch, Mr. Kaegemann.

Per *Doric*, from San Francisco, &c., Mrs. L. D. Hargis, Miss M. H. South, Dr. T. H. Gates, Messrs. R. J. Settles, A. Lendal, A. J. Israel, Alex. Morphy, C. L. Hayes, M. W. Haggerty, R. W. Alcock, R. B. Westcott and J. C. Bentz.

Per *Salazie*, for Hongkong from Marseilles, Messrs. H. Weill, Luis Santos, Olegario el Luz, Point, and Illy de Pages; from Colombo, Messrs. Stroucham and Bathena; from Singapore, Messrs. Poberjansky and Nursaw; from Saigon, Mr. and Mrs. Biederman, Mr. Buck, and Rev. Wendling; for Shanghai from Marseilles, Messrs. Smedley, Vogel, Dolfus, Guerin, and Tourney; from Port Said, Messrs. Yanoulatos Varvannio; from Colombo, Messrs. Andinat and Baneji; from Singapore, Mr. Sonnenschein, Miss Bertha, Mr. Jacob; from Saigon, Mrs. Rozi; for Kobe from Marseilles, Mr. Belin; from Colombo, Mr. Purobit; for Yokohama from Marseilles, Messrs. Revert, Bersusier, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsden and family, Messrs. Soler and Ascensio.

Per *Kumano Maru*, from Australia, &c., for Hongkong, Messrs. O. S. Andrus, R. A. Brown, Mrs. Corsar, Miss N. Corsar, Miss Ellen McDonald, Messrs. George Dybeman, Frank Longley, Mrs. Mennell, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Martin and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. E. T. Morse, Messrs. J. P. Quander, Jr., C. G. Starr, Walter Sorrell, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Todd, Messrs. W. Webster, Robert L. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. M. Bairice, Mr. Bairice, Mr. and Mrs. F. Cartman, Messrs. W. J. Goodwin and J. O'Connor; for Yokohama, Miss R. Burns, Mr. J. G. Bell, Miss L. M. Fried, Prof. N. Murakami, Mrs. A. B. Speeding, Mrs. E. M. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Trude, Mrs. E. C. Woods, Miss Wynne, Messrs. Santiago Camara and Jorge Calleja; for London, Miss Congreve, Major and Mrs. McDonnell Moore, Prof. and Mrs. McCallum, and Master McCallum.

Per *Caledonien*, for Hongkong from Kobe, Mr. Lefebvre; from Shanghai, Mr. Silva, Miss Carnie, Miss Gray, Miss Erza, Rev. Bonnet,

Messrs. Caorti and Keehn, Mrs. Kaigler, Messrs. Gregertsen, Ricono and Vanoni; for Saigon from Yokohama, Mr. Saillard; from Shanghai, Mr. Lagarde, Mr. and Mrs. Bogliano, Messrs. Ribot, Abraham, Basse and Ducoritch; for Singapore from Shanghai, Mr. Vilemon, Mrs. Gonotski, Mrs. Nima, Mrs. Annie; for Colombo from Shanghai, Mr. Jolchesten, Mrs. Golobesten; for Port Said from Shanghai, Mr. J. David; for Marseilles from Yokohama, Messrs. Delaby, Theron, M. s. Pecheret; from Shanghai, Mr. Heguet, Mr. and Mrs. Anderbegg, Messrs. Ruff, Delaignette, Granmeline, Mennet, Resillot, Dral, Brond, Leod, Gnatter, Velen, MacDonald, Joushon and Donujolis.

Per *Manila*, for Hongkong from London, Lieut. R. de W. Waller; from Singapore, Mrs. M. Bevan, Miss C. Simmott, Mr. and Mrs. Englehardt, Mr. Englehardt, Jr., and Dr. McGillicuddy; from London for Shanghai, Miss E. E. Newbery, Mr. and Mrs. H. Porter and infant, Mrs. G. A. Tisdale and infant, and Mr. Kelley; for Yokohama, Mr. H. St. John Field.

Per *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Cruickshank, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Judge and Mrs. E. F. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Colby and 2 children, Messrs. C. Pustau, H. E. Jones, Williams, L. H. Shipley, E. Lutz (Senior), R. Pelasque, P. Martin, E. H. Hinds, and L. C. Evans; from Yokohama, Mrs. and Miss Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Fellowes, Mr. C. L. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Hastings; from Kobe, Mr. H. R. Dandawalla, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Chapman, Mr. Egenos; from Shanghai, Miss Joseph, Miss West, Capt. Neeson, and Mr. W. H. Kappe.

Per *Nikko Maru*, from Japan for Hongkong, Mr. A. C. Hynes, Capt. W. A. Quennell, Dr. V. M. Kock, Messrs. R. O. Birbeck, R. Walf, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Morse, Miss Morse, Mr. Vassonmal, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Heckling, Mr. G. Anderson; for Manila, Capt. F. W. Coffin; for Sydney, Mr. and Mrs. C. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. W. Baumann, and Mr. R. A. Yates; for Melbourne, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Ffalliote, Mr. S. F. Staughton, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Thorn.

Per *Devanha*, for Hongkong from London, Mr. M. P. Davidson, Mrs. Weatherstone and Mr. S. Moore; from Marseilles, Mr. Bailey; from Colombo, Corpl. Small, Gunners Waddell and Greeve; for Shanghai from London, Mrs. R. G. Davidson, Messrs. W. L. Gerard, G. Walchurst and T. Horrocks; from Marseilles, Messrs. Peine and McLennon; from Penang, Mr. L. Kerr; for Kobe from London, Rev. and Mrs. Rowlands; for Yokohama from London, Mr. A. W. Maxon.

DEPARTED.

Per *Prinz Waldemar*, for Shanghai, Messrs. Garlich, Bellein, G. Johnson, C. Morr, H. Struckmaier, M. Matzen, A. Stutzer, Aeserberg, Th. Pedersen, Wilkstoen, E. Sydlins and Hutchison; for Yokohama, Mrs. L. L. de Maurietta, Messrs. R. C. Banjee, Bharatka and J. Dutt.

Per *Eastern*, for Australia, &c., Mrs. Bloomfield, Mr. S. Coltart, Mr. and Mrs. R. Falconer, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Lynch and child, Mr. and Mrs. McGinnis, Mr. Fred Merton, Capt. S. W. Moore, Messrs. Taylor, G. P. Thirkill, and Miss M. Yen.

Per *Nippon Maru*, for San Francisco, &c., Messrs. J. F. Hank, Geo. Middleton, G. Dykeman, R. A. Brown, Mrs. G. Revell, Messrs. E. S. Abdul Cadar, D. Dorabjee, A. J. Lreal and W. E. Kent.

Per *Caledonien*, for Saigon, Mr. Fidout, Mrs. Damilly, Mr. Mahomed Jee; for Singapore, Mr. Von Stepski, Mr. Valentin Fillion; for Colombo, Messrs. Thomas, Stempel, Surrkind, Dr. and Mrs. Kempf, Messrs. Munk, Kneische, John Ezra, and K. R. Dandawalla; for Port Said, Mr. M. S. Sawede; for Marseilles, Messrs. E. Rougaa and Pierre Manon.

Per *Salazie*, for Shanghai, Dr. Wallan, Dr. von Bohlendorff Kolpin, Lieut. L. D. Janke, Dr. jur. Lucas, Mr. von Riegehausen-Orangen, Consul Dr. D-lus, Messrs. J. L. X. F. Darlan, Galampiz, Verly, J. W. Menuell, R. Christir, Harry D. Gray, M. Theodore C. Hu, Chee Chup Hu, Ov Gee Hu, Miss May Horton, Messrs. J. Dyer Ball, Adolf Rodlike, A. Pereira and J. Smith.

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